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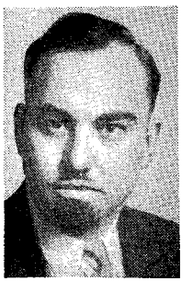
$3,300,000,000 for Public Works

Under the National Recovery Program, Huge Expenditures Will Be Made Throughout the Country, in Order to Restore Public Buying

By G. Edward Pendray
Science Editor of The Literary Digest

THE second half of the National Industrial Recovery Act is a twelve-page plan for injecting into the channels of trade what has been described variously as a shot of adrenalin, a blood transfusion and priming for the pump.



G. Edward Pendray

No matter which point of view you prefer, the experiment is an important one. This part of the National Recovery program calls for an expenditure of up to $3,300,000,000 for public works, Federal, State, county and city. Such a sum is equivalent to about $26 for every man, woman and child in the United States. If it were to be evenly distributed among the population, each family recorded by the 1930 census would receive a little more than $110.

The Greatest Expenditure

The Public Works Administration's little nest egg may not seem like such a huge sum, considering the magnitude of the population it is supposed to aid. But again, $3,300,000,000 is equivalent to about a third of the total cost of all construction, both public and private, in the United States during the peak year, 1928. It equals the entire annual expenditure for public works—Federal, State and local—in 1928, 1929 and 1930, the years that saw launched in this country thousands of public-works projects, great and small. According to *The Engineering News-Record*, the total amount of construction and building of all kinds in this country in 1932 cost only about $2,839,000,000. This is less by nearly $500,000,000 than the fund of the Public Works Administration.

Obviously, if this money can be poured quickly into the economic streams of the country it will restore a large part of the pre-depression activity in construction fields. It will reemploy from 1,000,000 to possibly 3,000,000 or more men directly or indirectly. The buying waves thus generated should move outward in ever-widening circles until the entire economic system will have felt and been stimulated by them.

This expectation rests upon what might be called the "avalanche" theory of the restoration of public buying. Aided by the NRA codes, American business may be considered as prepared to resume operation now at a level somewhere near where it left off in the days before the crash, provided that mysterious essence, "purchasing power," comes forth from the public, and goods begin to be demanded once again by bona fide consumers.

Increases in wages, reemployment and shortening of hours under the codes is relied upon to provide a large portion of this renewed purchasing power. Quantities of it are also expected to come from people who now have money, or soon will have some, but are too timid to spend unless they can be assured of better times.

In short, the business system to-day is theoretically in a condition analogous to that of loosened snow upon a mountainside, which may need the impetus of a small explosion, the casting of a stone, or possibly only a loud shout to start it tumbling helter-skelter downward, self-propelled and gathering momentum as it goes. That explosion, stone or loud shout, is to be supplied by the Public Works Administration's $3,300,000,000.

To Prime the Pump

"The immediate and urgent need," says a memorandum on public-works funds published in *Civil Engineering* and concurred in by the American Society of Civil Engineers, "is somehow to prime the pump that maintains the flow of trade, to inject somewhere in the cycle an impulse that will check the decline and reverse its downward trend.

"The most direct and immediate remedy is to create a new consuming power that will make itself felt from the counters of dealers back to the shops of manufacturers, developing increasing volume as it flows and breeding renewed confidence, which will become the basis of an even greater volume as the reversal of the trend becomes evident, and as commodity prices begin to rise."

To all intents and purposes the pump for several weeks has been standing ready to be primed, the avalanche to be started. But somehow the vital process seems to have been delayed. A golden flood of money has been impounded for the use of the Public Works Administration; up to September 15, nearly half of it ($1,500,881,371) had been allotted to various projects, but there is wide-spread complaint that only the merest trickle has seeped through the various legal, official and technical barriers into the pay envelops of work-hungry Americans.

There are many good reasons for this delay. In the first place it was necessary to set up an organization to handle the funds, prepare a comprehensive program, and get the program of Federal projects under way.

Keystone

PREPARING THE FOUNDATION FOR BOULDER DAM

A grant of $28,000,000 will go to the giant project of the Southwest to increase the army of men already employed there

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The second task was to scrutinize the enormous number of State, county and city projects submitted for approval, and see that none of the money was wasted or used in such a way as to deviate from the intent of the Act.

In the flood of proposed non-Federal projects submitted, many were downright silly. Some were for the construction of grandiose, expensive and useless buildings; others contemplated building golf courses, elaborate city halls, and innumerable kinds of grab-bag items, suggested by politicians and contractors with an eye to "getting theirs."

There were also many useful and valuable projects, but of such a nature that years would be required for the preparation of suitable engineering plans before construction could begin.

To aid in the selection of suitable projects, Secretary Harold I. Ickes, appointed by President Roosevelt as Administrator of Public Works, has established an organization that reaches from Washington outward into every State, and ultimately every locality through a group of ten regional advisors, forty-eight State advisory boards, and forty-eight State engineers and their aides.

State, county and city projects must first be studied by the State engineers. If approved, they are scrutinized in turn by the State advisory boards, the regional advisors, a preliminary Federal examining board at Washington, and finally by Secretary Ickes and the Special Board for Public Works, which consists of eight Cabinet members or their representatives. In addition, every project so far selected has received the personal approval of the President.

Federal Projects

It is clear why the major portion of the money so far allotted has been for Federal projects. These could be put under way without recourse to the elaborate machinery necessary to safeguard public funds in State and local projects.

Some of the Federal projects were mandatory. The sum of $400,000,000 was set aside by the Public Works Act for highway construction and $50,000,000 for building trails and roads in National Parks, on Indian reservations, etc. The Act also required the appropriation of $50,000,000 for the development of the Tennessee Valley under the Tennessee Valley Authority, and $25,000,000 for the establishment of subsistence homesteads, a measure looking toward the redistribution of population from overcrowded industrial centers.

To these allotments President Roosevelt added, by executive order, $238,000,000 for naval construction, to be used in building thirty-two new ships; $40,000,000 for the Civilian Conservation Corps; $1,550,000 for improvements in Great Smoky National Park, and $171,638 for the National Arboretum.

More than seventy-five other Federal projects now have been allotted sums ranging from three or four thousands to many millions. The total for all Federal projects to date is more than one and a third billion. The largest of the non-mandatory grants is $63,000,000 for the development of the Columbia River Basin at Grand Coulee. Six Federal reclamation projects received a grant of $44,460,000, of which Boulder Dam will get $28,000,000. Another reclamation project, the Casper-Alcova scheme in Wyoming, received an allotment of $22,700,000. Forest highways, roads and trails received the tidy sum of $25,000,000. The sum of $5,000,000 was set aside for soil-erosion control work by the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce received $2,600,000 to continue the important work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The influence of grants to Federal projects is already being felt in many sections. Thousands of men have been employed for work on the Federal roads in the last few weeks. Work has commenced on part of the naval construction; more will be started before the end of September.

The relative slowness with which the State and local part of the program is getting under way is in large measure due to the necessity for careful selection of projects, and partly also to the laws which States and communities have established to restrain their officials from hasty spending of public moneys. Some States and cities are legally committed to the "pay-as-you-go" policy, and are therefore prohibited from borrowing money. Others meet difficulties of many kinds, not the least of which are local differences of opinion as to what kind of projects should be undertaken.

Must Contribute Value

The Public Works Administration has ruled that each project must be socially desirable in the sense of contributing something of value to the equipment of the community. It must not be merely a makeshift to supply work.

Secretary Ickes has also ruled that certain classes of public works will be favored, especially waterworks and sewer projects not unduly burdening the community with debt and necessary for its health and convenience; sewage-disposal projects sufficiently comprehensive to render a river or lake system, used by many communities, safe as to water supply, and other projects which tend to stimulate further construction, such as highways, bridges, and tunnels, the opening of new territory for homes and industry, and projects for the transmission of electrical energy into territories not now served.

"It is not sufficient," Secretary Ickes said recently, "that projects must have permanent social benefit and qualify under the announced policies of the Public Works Administration. The possibility of furnishing immediate employment is also an essential. We want the public expenditure to show results through employment and all the regenerative economic benefits of increasing pay-rolls as speedily as possible."

Reemployment Expectations

Under this policy less than $150,000,000 worth of projects had received allotments up to September 15, but these are expected to furnish employment for thousands of men within a few weeks, and for hundreds of thousands before snow flies. Ultimately at least 1,000,000 men are expected to be put to work directly on Federal and non-Federal projects, while millions of others will be employed, indirectly, in mines, forests, fields and factories, preparing materials to go into the construction jobs.

The largest non-Federal item to date is $44,200,000 for the Triborough Bridge in New York, of which $37,000,000 was a loan and $7,200,000 a free grant to the project. To the Port of New York Authority went another $37,500,000 for the construction of a vehicular tube under the Hudson River, connecting Manhattan with Weehawken, New Jersey.

More than a score of lesser projects have been approved (and in the next few weeks the number is expected to mount into the hundreds and thousands) favoring communities small and large throughout the United States and her possessions. Several grants have been for housing projects, ranging from $3,500,000 for housing in Boston to $40,000 for housing construction in Hutchinson, Kansas.

State and local projects are now being approved at an accelerated rate. There is every evidence that the pump is being primed. The streams of liquid assets expected to flow therefrom ought soon to be coursing through the innumerable rills and

(Continued on page 34)

How Millions Will Be Spent

The vast Federal expenditures are designed to effect widely varied industries in order to bring about the reemployment of from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 men. The allotments include $63,000,000 for the development of the Columbia River Basin at Grand Coulee, $5,000,000 for soil-erosion control work. Millions will be spent on housing projects throughout the country. Six Federal reclamation works will receive a total of $44,460,000, while the Tennessee Valley development alone is scheduled for $50,000,000.

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The Coal Code as a Victory for the Nation

"THE greatest achievement of this Recovery Administration!" So exclaimed Gen. Hugh Johnson late in the afternoon of September 18, just after President Roosevelt had at last affixed his signature to the bituminous coal code. That gesture brought to a triumphant conclusion —a triumph for the NRA and, it is said, a victory for the nation as a whole—the most stubborn controversy yet confronting the Recovery Administration. "They have achieved another 'impossible,'" comments the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. "Coal is in."

On September 20, Appalachian operators signed pacts covering wages and living conditions for 340,000 coal-miners in hitherto non-union fields, from Pennsylvania to the Alabama line. The document, signed after seven weeks of negotiations between operators and representatives of the United Mine Workers, is acclaimed as the most comprehensive agreement in collective bargaining ever signed in the United States. By its terms 95 per cent. of the soft-coal tonnage will be mined by organized labor. Wages will be increased from 20 to 300 per cent.

A Bitter Dose

For two months, coal operators, labor leaders, and NRA experts had been wrangling over the proposed coal code. Thrice the President was compelled to intervene. Non-union operators refused to recognize the United Mine Workers, or the miners' right of collective bargaining. Delay in signing, declares the Philadelphia *Record*, meant millions in profits to the coal barons. "While they wrangled in Washington, they were using low-cost labor to pile up thousands of tons of surplus coal in the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields. General Johnson did not 'crack down' on the bituminous operators as he had threatened. Instead he got the bitter dose down by disguising it as a marshmallow sundae. But he *did* get it down. The bituminous industry in the East and Southeast, for many years the Bad Boy of our economic system, is at last stood up in the corner with a hard-boiled cavalry officer standing guard."

What are the main provisions of this code, which, it is reported, will go into effect next Monday, October 2, affecting 400,000 miners of soft coal, and possibly a total of 600,000 workers in the industry? As summarized by the Washington correspondents, its provisions include:

Machinery for the settlement of labor disputes; trade terms and practises designed to benefit operators, miners and consumers;

A 40-hour week of five days of eight hours each;

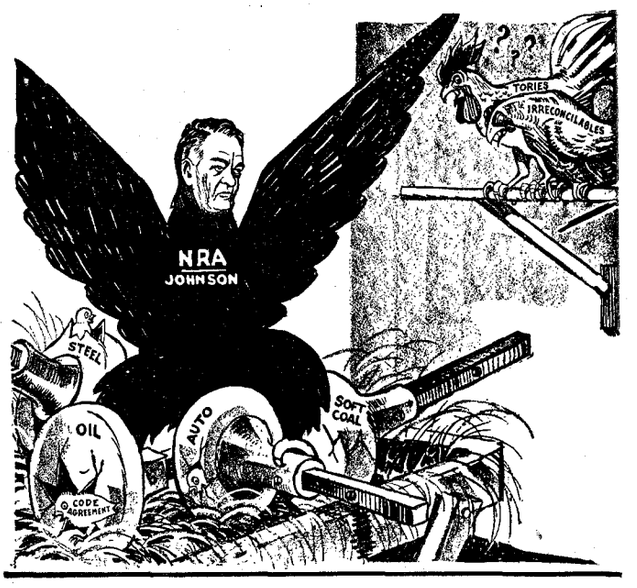
Coal to be weighed and the miner paid of 2,000 or 2,240 pound tons;

The net amount of wages to be paid semi-monthly in lawful money or by check. Any deduction in pay, if not a matter of agreement shall be in conformity with such general rules as the Administrator shall prescribe;

Employees, other than maintenance or supervisory men, not required, as a condition of employment, to live in homes rented from the employer;

No employee to be required as a condition of employment to trade at the store of the employer.

In eliminating a paragraph "interpreting" the collective bargaining clause of the NRA inserted into the code at the insistence of operators, and hotly protested by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, President Roosevelt is said to have effected a "signal victory" for organized labor. Thomas L. Stokes of the New York *World-Telegram* declares that the coal code "reveals triumph after triumph for labor in issues which have caused strikes and bloodshed in the past." Stokes sums up these victories:



THE DOOR KNOBS ARE HATCHING

—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Record*

"1. The right of collective bargaining with representatives of its own choosing, which will mean the United Mine Workers of America. This signals the death of the company-union system, whereby the coal barons controlled the lives of their workers.

"2. The right of miners to set up committees of their own to handle grievances, and the right to select one of their own men to weigh coal at the mouth of the pit to assure honest weight for their work, both issues involved in the strike about a month ago at the United States Steel Company mines in Fayette County.

"3. The elimination of the requirement by some operators that miners buy at company stores and live in company houses. Miners hereafter can buy where they please and live where they please.

"No longer can companies work boys in the mines. Coal mining by persons under seventeen years of age is forbidden. No one under sixteen can be employed in any capacity about the mines."

This new soft-coal code, it is hoped by the stanchest supporters of NRA, should restore order into an industry that has fallen more and more deeply, during the last half-century, into anarchy and chaos. Unbridled competition, strikes, violence, bloodshed, and labor conditions that have been indicted as peonage have for decades disgraced the soft-coal industry. Time after time, its difficulties have been forced upon the solicitous attention of the Federal Government. Since Cleveland's (1885), every Administration has been asked to solve the complex problems of the industry. Commissions have been appointed to survey its problems, to diagnose the maladies of this "sick" industry, and to report to Congress. Other commissions have been appointed to arbitrate the violent, bitter labor disputes. Times innumerable, the forces of law have been mobilized. In vain Federal and State Legislatures have attempted to deal effectively with the factors involved. Long before NRA was ever thought of, governmental supervision was demanded.

During the past ten years, we read, the industry has sunk into the depths of depression. Its disease has been complicated internally and externally. "Competition between mines and mines," notes the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "between regions and regions, took the profit out of the business. Competition from oil and gas reduced prices to the cost of production. Almost constant and deadly warfare between operators and miners produced an intolerable situation. The operators could not make both ends meet, and recurring strikes, and an overpopulation of miners made the coal regions the most poverty-stricken sections in the country. The object of the code is to save the sick industry, and to relieve the impoverished miners. The remedy has been prescribed and will shortly be administered. It is the nation's hope it will be efficacious."

The code is not perfect, admits the Washington *News* (Scripps-Howard). But it will constitute "probably the most sweeping advance ever made at one time by any American industry. It is a victory for the nation."

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The Cotton Growers and Inflation

The controversy over inflation has entered a more serious stage as the cotton men of eleven States have pushed their demand for higher prices by increasing the currency.

Standing firm against this move, the Administration is trying to accomplish the same result by other measures. This is the view-point of the Washington observers who add that the dispute is likely to continue until January, when there will be a showdown in Congress. Meanwhile the press is lining up again in the familiar argument over the curse, or blessing, of inflation.

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THE COTTON CONVENTION CHIEFS

Senator Elmer Thomas, left, and Senator Ellison D. Smith

This issue has been smoldering ever since last spring, when Congress gave the President discretionary power to increase the currency. Now it has been blown into a blaze by 200 delegates to the cotton convention in Washington.

They came to demand action. They wanted inflation, repeal of the processing tax, and a fixed twenty-cents-a-pound price. Their chairman was Senator Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee. Their principal leader was the tall, silver-haired Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, father of the inflation plan, and known as a never-say-die fighter.

Strong words flowed freely. We face "rehabilitation or revolution," declared one delegate. Senator Thomas proposed "a march of a million men on Washington" to demand inflation, according to the Washington *Post*.

Finally, a petition was drawn up to be sent to President Roosevelt pointing out that "the cotton farmers and all who depend on them are faced with utter ruin because of the worst price condition to-day that has existed during the entire depression"—this despite the fact that 25 per cent. of the cotton acreage was plowed under. As Senator Thomas expressed the same point, "the recent advance in the prices of the things that the farmer has to buy is almost 32 per cent. greater than the things the farmer has to sell.

The petition, after asking for inflation and the fixing of a twenty-cent price, said that the acreage-reduction plan of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace would not alone be effective in reducing our cotton surplus. It concluded:

"We respectfully submit, in the event of the failure of a program above outlined, to immediately raise the price of cotton to at least twenty cents, our only recourse will be to call upon you and our governors to close the gins and cottonseed-oil mills as a matter of self-preservation."

On the day that this petition was drawn up the President was described in the press as standing firm against inflation and pushing the measures he had devised to avert it. These aim to expand credit. They include a billion dollars in RFC loans to help industry meet increased pay-rolls under the NRA, formation of local mortgage corporations, lower interest rates, and advance of $150,000,000 from the RFC to Federal land banks to refinance farm mortgages.

When it came time for the cotton delegates to see the President they withdrew their demand for inflation and urged instead that the Government buy 5,000,000 bales of cotton at 15 cents a pound, on condition that the farmers reduce production by that amount. The cost would be $375,000,000.

Some encouragement for the cotton men was provided when the President announced that the Government would buy $75,000,000 worth of foodstuffs and staples, including cotton, for distribution through relief agencies. It is expected that this plan will stimulate farm prices.

Warning the farmers that inflation is not a cure-all, Secretary Wallace declared:

"We are still dodging the fact that we are a creditor nation, that we have high tariffs, that we have forty million surplus acres of crop land for which there is no effective market, and that there are still twice the normal supplies of the fundamental commodities.

No Panacea

"I have sympathy with the optimistic business boomer, and certainly with the suffering farmer who now asks for price-fixing and inflation. But neither of these can bring about any cure which will last very long unless account is taken of these fundamental things I have mentioned."

Typical of a large section of editorial opinion in the cotton States is the view expressed by the Birmingham *Age-Herald:*

"*The Age-Herald* fails to see how inflation of the printing-press variety can help the cotton farmer. By cheapening the dollar, you raise the price of cotton, but by the same token you raise the price of everything else. Does that improve the farmer's position? He is no better off when his cotton sells at a higher figure in terms of cheap money than he was before."

New York's Revolt Against The Tammany Old Guard

The first round in the Tammany-Fusion contest for the government of New York City has gone by common consent to Fusion. That is to say, the results of the primaries on September 19 would seem to indicate that the Tiger is suffering not only from the revelations of the Seabury investigation, but from a revolt within its own ranks.

In the Democratic primary the faultlessly domestic Mayor O'Brien, redesignated for the office by Boss Curry, and his allies, ran into unprecedented opposition. Tho he won the nomination with a plurality of 180,400 it was considered of much greater significance that his opponents should amass a total of 130,000 votes.

Of greater significance still in the minds of many editors, was the triumph of Frank J. Prial, running independently for Controller. The organization designee for the office, John N. Harman, was a special protégé of John H. McCooey, patriarchal political dictator of Brooklyn, and co-czar with Curry of the Metropolitan Democracy. Prial, who had been a deputy controller, and champion of the civil-service employees against pay cuts, beat Harman with a plurality of 88,000 votes. "His victory," according to the Brooklyn *Times-Union*, "is one of the most remarkable in several decades."

Heralded as of only less importance was the upset in the Republican primaries which sent Samuel S. Koenig, for twenty-two years chairman of the New York County Committee of his party, into retirement. The issue here also was Tammany with which Koenig was accused of trafficking.

All of which, according to the metropolitan press, heightens the prospect of a Fusion victory in November. By Fusion, of course, is meant that coalition of anti-Tammany forces—including Republicans, independent Democrats, and various other groups—which, under the spur of Investigator Seabury, united in the nomination of former Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia for Mayor.

Mr. La Guardia, as one might expect, acclaims the omens with enthusiasm.

"Altogether," says the New York *Times*, "the result can not but hearten those who are hopeful of overthrowing Tammany in November." In the opinion of the New York *Post*, "the Fusionists can now look to November with renewed confidence."

From the *faubourgs* come similar tho more guarded comments, while from out-of-town papers are to be gleaned such expressions as that of the Newark *Evening News*, which says that "Tammany will stand, but minus a lot of plaster and with a couple of cracks in the foundation." One rift in the chorus is supplied by the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, which regards the O'Brien vote as a warning that "unless the independent voters are stirred out of their lethargy, the verdict of the primary will be repeated in the election."

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Muscle Shoals as a Yardstick for Electric Rates

A YARDSTICK to determine just how low the cost of electric current should be for the average American home; an experiment in government operation of vital importance to every American citizen; a challenge to power and utilities corporations.

Thus newspapers characterize the announcement of the rates to be charged for electric power generated at Muscle Shoals. Those rates were made public in Washington on September 14 by David E. Lilienthal, thirty-four-year-old director in charge of power development of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Hats were thrown in the air, figuratively speaking, and there was dancing and jubilation in the columns of liberal dailies like those of the Scripps-Howard chain, at this first concrete step toward the realization of a dream of wide-spread electrification at minimum rates.

"This, in fact, is a New Deal," announces the Scripps-Howard spokesman, the Washington *News*. It seems to mean to such editors the inauguration of a new era, the younger generation not only knocking at, but thrusting open, the door, of cheap current and all the miracles of comfort and convenience it can work.

Lilienthal's Task

There are three members of the board of the TVA, as the Muscle Shoals project is termed in Washington. Arthur E. ("Antioch") Morgan, fifty-five years old, is chairman; Harcourt A. ("Tennessee") Morgan, sixty-six, is the second member. But David E. Lilienthal, thirty-four, graduate of Harvard Law in 1923, described as one of Felix Frankfurter's "boys," seems to be its animating spirit—for upon this bright boy from De Pauw has been confided the manifold duties of handling the power development, the sale and transmission of Muscle Shoals's vast output of energy; the negotiations for this sale; all legal problems (Lilienthal is general counsel for the TVA); the acquisition of lands at and behind the Norris dam; as well as all the complex problems in accounting which this "yardstick" will involve. But vision and idealism seem to light up his announcement of rates, so that even rate kilowatt-hours, as reported in the press, evoke a certain romantic thrill.

David Lilienthal announced the rate to municipalities would be seven mills a kilowatt-hour, and in substance fixed resale prices at three cents for small consumers, two cents for medium consumers, one cent for large consumers, and four mills for the heaviest consumers.

Farm users would pay the same rate as town and city householders, Lilienthal explained. "We believe that these low rates will mean that the people of the valley will greatly increase their use of electricity, which is one of the objectives of the President and Congress."

The rates were computed on a conservative basis and to cover all costs of furnishing the service, including operation, maintenance, depreciation and taxes in the Tennessee Valley States, with provision for interest and retirement of obligations.

The authority put in the three-cent rate for consumers of fifty kilowatt hours; two cents if 150 kilowatt hours, with one cent for the next fifty, and four mills for all over the 200 total.

Comparative Rates

David Lilienthal adduced interesting comparisons with these proposed rates. As summarized in the Baltimore *Sun*, as against the TVA's $1.50 for fifty kilowatt hours for the domestic consumer, the Baltimorean pays $2.63, the New Yorker $3.05, the St. Louisan $2.05, and the Louisville consumer $2. On the other hand, in Tacoma, Washington, where the power company is operated by the municipality, the TVA figure is almost matched, with $1.55 for the first fifty kilowatt hours.

Acme

MUSCLE SHOALS DICTATOR

David E. Lilienthal, director in charge of the power development of the Tennessee Valley Authority

Furthermore; the more electrical appliances the cheaper the current. These, including the lights and small appliances, would bring the Tennessee Valley electricity bill to $5. In Baltimore the bill for the 250-kilowatt hours would figure at $9.38, under a rate schedule which calls for 5.25 cents for the first 50-kilowatt hours and 3.5 cents for the next 175 hours.

For those in the Tennessee River Basin whose households consume 400-kilowatt hours, Mr. Lilienthal presents a bill of $6.50. Under Baltimore rates, 400-kilowatt hours would cost $13.13. In New York City 400-kilowatt hours would cost $20.55, St. Louis consumers get it for $8.80, and Louisville consumers for $11.30. In this schedule, however, the Tacoma rate is better than that of Muscle Shoals's $5.05.

For 600-kilowatt hours the Tennessee Valley price will be $7.30. In Baltimore the cost is $18.13, as against $11.80 in St. Louis, $30.55 in New York City and $7.05 in Tacoma.

Muscle Shoals may point the way for Boulder Dam, for the Columbia Basin project, assert its exponents, and for the St. Lawrence Waterway development.

But skepticism and criticism are bitter too. That "yardstick," declares the New York *Times*, may be both a measure and a switch. It may be "made of rubber." "It may serve to beat into submission an industry which seems to have been singled out as an exception to the current theories of fair competition." More bitter is the Chicago *Tribune*, an inveterate scoffer at the whole Muscle Shoals project. Ultimately the American taxpayer will pay for this yardstick, declares this outspoken critic. "The whole Tennessee Valley folly was undertaken to pay a political debt to the solid South at the taxpayers' expense, and as a typical pork-barrel venture is not expected to be worth what it cost."

The Wet Parade Grows

New Mexico, with a majority of better than three to one, and Idaho, with one of four to three, have voted to join the repeal procession.

The repeal roster now includes thirty-one States, or all that have held elections so far. Five more are needed for ratification, while eight more are scheduled to vote on the issue before the snow flies.

In the case of New Mexico the LITERARY DIGEST poll of last year again hit the nail on the head. New Mexico's return to the poll showed a repeal percentage of 75.08. In her election the repeal percentage was 76.03, a deviation on the wet side of less than 1 per cent.

Idaho, on the other hand, went drier by 9.18 per cent. than she did in THE DIGEST canvass, in this respect resembling Minnesota with a dry-ward deviation of 10.97 per cent. and Washington with one of 5.55 per cent. Since such discrepancies have been exceptional, editors have been hunting for an explanation in the fact that each of these States is or was the home of an outstanding figure identified with national prohibition—Idaho of Senator Borah, Minnesota of Andrew Volstead and Washington of the late Senator Wesley L. Jones, author of the famous "Five and Ten" law. Their election returns, it is argued, reflect a last minute loyalty to these champions.

It must be added, however, that this phenomenon was not present in the case of Texas, home of Senator Morris Sheppard, father of the Eighteenth Amendment. Texas, in her election, despite a vigorous campaign on the part of Mr. Sheppard against repeal, bettered her own wet showing in THE DIGEST poll by 2.37.

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At the Observation Post

Convenient Labels Tacked on the NRA Program Range From "Dictatorship" to "Guild System," and General Codification Is Expected to Bring Its Critics Into Even Sharper Conflict

IT was inevitable that sooner or later the NRA program should run afoul of the pigeon-holers. So many even of our best minds resemble roll-top desks. It is their pleasure, perhaps their necessity, to tuck away under convenient labels whatever challenges their analysis, and so conveniently to classify if not to dismiss the subject.

Senator Thomas D. Schall, of Minnesota, has by no means dismissed the subject, but he has been one of its most enthusiastic and persistent classifiers. Those little drawers in his mental roll-top marked "unconstitutional" and "socialistic" are so crammed now with ammunition that he has made a blanket offer of his services as counsel to any protestant who would test an NRA code in the courts. One of his more recent sallies is a warning that after January 1 the Government will be able to exercise a complete censorship of the press. He refers to the Blue Eagle as the "Soviet Duck."

Not far behind him, except in frequency of utterance, is Mr. George W. Wickersham, who celebrated his combined golden wedding anniversary and seventy-fifth birthday with a few explosive remarks in which the terms "State Socialism" and "dictatorship" were not inconspicuous. "Now that we have the NRA functioning as a virtual dictatorship," he is quoted as saying, "it's just like Tim Sullivan's famous question: 'What's the Constitution between friends?'" Mr. Wickersham, it will not be forgotten, was chairman of President Hoover's national commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, and one of its small minority of members who championed the Eighteenth Amendment. As not a few editors have observed, it makes a profound difference to him whether the Federal Government's dictation concerns the individual's drinking habits or his wages.

A Socialist's Hopes

In opposition to these gentlemen one would expect Socialists to hail the recovery experiment with something approaching joy. On the contrary, most of those among them who don't condemn it as a form of State capitalism suggesting Fascism, damn it with faint praise. A possible exception is Mr. Jacob Panken, American delegate to the Socialist and Labor International in Paris. "There is much," he believes, "to be hoped for by labor as a result of the NRA. The workers' ranks will gain members and unity. Moreover, the labor movement will be compelled to plan organization of workers on industrial rather than on craft lines. The NRA is ushering in an era of State capitalism, but we in America need not fear Fascism."

Mr. Norman Thomas, in an article in the Sunday Magazine of the New York *Herald Tribune*, finds rather amusing the notion that the New Deal is an adventure in Socialism. "Let me reassure the apprehensive," he writes, "in no essential feature is the New Deal Socialist. It is rather a form of State capitalism, a form to be sure, which under the pressure of the emergency has been strongly influenced by Socialist demands which the President and his advisers have been wise enough and bold enough to take over."

He is by no means as certain in his mind as Mr. Panken seems to be that Fascism is an unlikely development here. "Mr. Roosevelt," he says, "has not yet given us, in any true and objectionable sense, a dictatorship. Nor has he tried to make us drunk or crazy with Fascist national emotionalism. The question is, however good his intentions, whether we can escape these things under State capitalism."

The hope of avoidance, as he and many of his followers see it, lies in progressive labor organization to counterbalance the release of industry from the antitrust laws.

To Probe Capitalism

The Socialist party of New York recently declined to participate in the NRA consumer drive in that city, explaining that it preferred devoting its energies to organizing workers. No doubt partly represented in this refusal, however, was an attitude expressed to the editor of *The Herald Tribune* by M'Alister Coleman, for long a candidate and exhorter in local Socialist circles, who insists that the purpose of the New Deal "is to prop the cracking wall of capitalism by a number of trick devices, not the least of them that of a revival of the spirit of intensive salesmanship that got us into our present mess."

Mr. Coleman says "those of us who still take our Socialism seriously" have been watching "with dismay the gradual softening up of the Socialist philosophy of our Old Guard both here and abroad." We have seen the leaders of the British Labor party, the German Social Democrats and a minority, but still influential group, of American Socialists run after the false gods of reformism, compromise and opportunism.

Incidentally, the British Trades Union Congress, meeting recently at Brighton, broke into cheers over a report of the progress being made by NRA, and with a roar of approval adopted a resolution demanding that the British Government embrace immediately a policy patterned after it.

While the academicians argue, it may be interesting to remember that in general outline the NRA program for industry was proposed to the country almost exactly two years ago in a plan prepared by Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company. It is not of record that he concerned himself with labels then, or later when he became a member of the Advisory Group for Industry of the NRA.

Simultaneously, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, tho he has hailed the collective bargaining clause of the Recovery Act as a new charter for union labor, has gone vigorously ahead with what he conceives to be his function in the campaign, ignoring the debate of the pigeon-holers. Like the Administration, both have seen an emergency and the way out through industrial self-government. The great bulk of editorial opinion supports their view that it is a condition and not a theory which justifies the experiment.

As for the latter's constitutionality, it is very frankly based on the expressed assumption that an emergency exists and that in an emergency Congress has the right to delegate very broad powers to the Executive. War-time precedents have often been cited in substantiation of this position, tho the question whether they govern in this instance has not come to a conclusive test.

The Two-Year Course

In the meantime another and closely related question is rapidly crowding its cousin from the boards—namely, whether, when the Recovery Act has run its two-year course and presumably the emergency is over, the present system of industrial organization under governmental sanction will be continued and made permanent. Point to this query has been given by the resignation of former Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont as president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and his parting lament that "no one knows how far it (NRA) may go." It has been further sharpened by Gen. Hugh Johnson's typically forthright guess that the machinery of control he is setting up will become a fixture, and that a finished "guild system" of industrial self-government will indefinitely supplant enforced competition under the antitrust laws.

Turner Catledge, writing for the New York *Times*, says that "situations are expected within a very short time that will demand a frank and unequivocable answer, at least for the guidance of officials, as to whether we are going further into governmental control of business or whether we shall return to the suspended antitrust laws."

He looks for a show-down within a few weeks, or when the process of code adoption has been completed. "It is then," he predicts, "that the administrative and permanent phases of the program will come up for determination."

It is then also that the battle of the ism champions may be expected to break out in earnest with some prospect that the public at large will join it. W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Dr. Margaret C. Smith has attained national fame by her discovery of the "inclusion bodies," supposed to contain the invisible causative virus of the epidemic sleeping sickness at St. Louis. At Johns Hopkins Medical School she was one of a small, earnest group of women students characterized as "hen medics." With a reputation for "working like a Turk," Dr. Smith takes time out to attend concerts. Officially she is pathologist of St. Louis Children's Hospital.

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Simon Lake, often considered the father of the type of craft that sent the *Lusitania* to the bottom, at sixty-seven has invented another kind of submarine, and will soon try to salvage the treasure of the sunken vessel. Pioneer in submarine invention, he built the *Argonaut*, first submarine to operate successfully in the open sea, in 1897. His new baby submarine, named the *Explorer*, travels along the ocean bottom and can make salvage work possible at depths of 300 feet or more.

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Ghazi I succeeds his suddenly deceased father, King Feisal, as King of Irak. The new ruler is twenty-one years of age, and his full title as Crown Prince was Emir Ghazi ibn Feisal. King Ghazi was educated at Harrow in England, and went back to Irak in 1928. Less than two weeks after he succeeded to the throne he announced his engagement to his first cousin, Princess Aliyas, daughter of former King Ali of the Hejaz.

Wide World

Upton Sinclair, Socialist stalwart, who plans to run for Governor of California as a Democrat, looks as young at fifty-five as at thirty-five. He is small, lean, with a long, thin, professorial sort of face, active-looking blue eyes. Always a fighter, his chief wars right now are with the Mexican Communists (over Eisenstein's film, "Thunder Over Mexico") and with those of Russia.

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Cartoonists
As They See Themselves

A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Burt Thomas, cartoonist for the Detroit *News*, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1881. After studying at the Cleveland School of Art, and while trying to decide whether to be an architect or a sculptor, he took a stop-gap job as a newspaper artist with the Cleveland *Press*.

Later he went to the Detroit *News* and became an editorial cartoonist, and has been there ever since. He is married and has one daughter.

With his brother, he owns an apple ranch in the State of Washington, raising beautiful red apples which are sold below cost. This makes him envy the apple man on the corner who makes at least some profit.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Thomas appears on page 30.*]

Prof. Georges Claude, handsome, gray-haired tilter against nature for the benefit of mankind, is about to set forth upon a new effort—to extract power from the sea, this time mounting his apparatus on a vessel outfitted at his own expense. In his sixty-three years of life Professor Claude has succeeded with many inventions, the best known of which is the neon light, widely used for advertising signs and many scientific purposes. A few years ago he completed an experimental power plant at Matanzas, Cuba, where electricity was generated by vapor engines arranged to take advantage of the difference in temperature in upper and lower levels of sea water. During the war he mixed liquid oxygen and lampblack to make a powerful explosive, and perfected a method for the liquefaction of chlorin gas. France decorated him with the order of the Legion of Honor.

Frank Brangwyn is another artist whose newspaper fame has been enhanced by the Rockefeller Center. Just now he is beginning the final piece in a series of murals for the great hall where the Rivera painting came to grief. His subject is the Sermon on the Mount, but he says he is "up against a stone wall" through hearing that the figure of the Savior must be omitted. The builders of Rockefeller Center reply that what they desire is "a great light shining on the Mount signifying the Presence in the background." Such a treatment would be more "reverential and more appropriate" for a business building, they argue. Artists prefer to control their own conceptions. Brangwyn was born in 1867 at Bruges, of Welsh extraction.

Keystone

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, Broadway's most brilliant comedians, are going on a long trail. They will travel the world for a year, and the stage which has known them, married in life as well as in art, is divided between felicitations and regrets, despair, and even recriminations. The stage needs them now as never before, say some. But they feel they need the rest and refreshment derived from new scenes and new contacts. Besides, no one has offered them a play worthy of their talents.

What's the Name, Please?

Lynn Fontanne — Anglo-American actress—pronounced *lin fontahn: fon* rimes with *bon*.

Langmuir—chemist with 1932 Nobel award—*lang'mewr*, *mew* as a cat-cry.

Kresge—chain-store operator—*krez*, not *kress;* and *gee*, not *jee*—*krez'gee*.

Deterding—British petrol magnate—as if spelled *Day'terding*.

Bache—New York banker—despite spelling, does not rime with *ache, mustache, papier-mâché*, nor *Apache*, but with *aitch*.

Ameli — United States Attorney — think of *family* and drop the *f*.

—**Frank H. Vizetelly**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

The President Foresees Disruption of His Policies When William E. Humphrey Refuses to Accept the Suggestion That He Resign From the Federal Trade Commission

IT is not often that President Roosevelt is caught napping politically, and he may not have been in this instance, but the politicians are shaking their heads about the way he has tried to substitute a "Roosevelt Republican" for a regular Republican on the Federal Trade Commission, and has been put off more than a month at this writing.

The Federal Trade Commission is one of the quasi-judicial agencies of the Government. Established by Congress in 1914, primarily to prevent unfair trade practises and protect the public from fraud, especially in food and drug advertising, it soon got away from its original functions and went out looking for trouble, investigating on its own initiative, right and left.

The "fishing expeditions" frequently made the commission front-page news. When it reverted to form and adopted the policy of sitting in hearing of cases brought to it, the commission lost its keen news edge. And yet, an examination of its proceedings in the last few years discloses that long before the collapse of the Insull public utilities empire, every banker, every investor in the United States, was put on public notice far in advance.

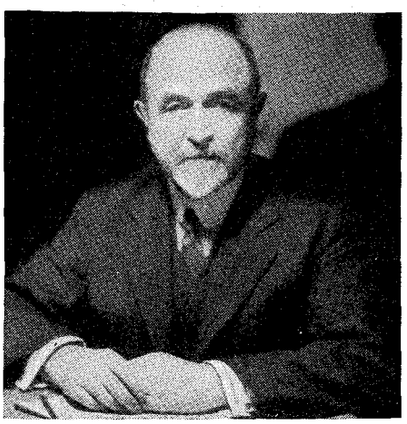
Fought Deceptive Branding

This unappreciated public service the commission performed by order of Congress. It has done a lot of other good, if unsung, work. What diverted public interest was its long controversies with particular industries to prevent allegedly deceptive denomination of commodities, such as its fighting through the courts, unsuccessfully, to outlaw the words "Castile Soap" on any commodity not made exclusively from olive oil.

People were not interested in such matters. Newspapers shied away from Federal Trade Commission findings after a few had found themselves out on a limb, facing libel suits when the commission was reversed in the courts. Reporters handled commission handouts gingerly, as if they were loaded with dynamite. It took the life out of the dispatch, and the editors threw it out. The effect of it all was to give the Federal Trade Commission precious little publicity. The commission, crying "wolf" too often, was unheeded when the Insull wolf appeared.

President Roosevelt undertook to make something more substantial of the commission. He made it responsible for the operation of the new Federal Securities Act, which requires publicity on all vital details of new stock and bond issues. The commission suddenly stood in the full glare of Wall Street, with financiers applying pressure for a "liberal" interpretation of the act. Mr. Roosevelt would hear nothing of it. He could see no merit in the plea that a severe application of this act would restrain the flow of new capital in the midst of the recovery drive.

To make sure his policies were carried out the President appointed to two vacancies men who were in sympathy with his purpose. One was Edwin L. Davis, a brother of Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-large. The other was Raymond B. Stevens, who was a New Hampshire Democratic member of Congress in the Wilson Administration. With Garland S. Ferguson, one of the three holdover members, this made three Democrats on the commission of five. Charles H. Marsh, the chairman, was a Republican of the rather liberal strain. William E. Humphrey was a conservative, organization Republican.



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WILLIAM E. HUMPHREY

For two reasons, Mr. Roosevelt wanted to make a substitution for Mr. Humphrey. He wanted the place for one of the thousands seeking political recognition in return for support in the campaign last year. And he wanted to strengthen the Roosevelt school of thought in the commission's deliberations.

There were two outstanding obstacles. One was the provision of the law that not more than three of the five members should be of the same political party. The other was that there was no vacancy. He could overcome the first objection by appointing a "Roosevelt Republican," like Philip La Follette, former Governor of Wisconsin, if he could get Humphrey out. The difficulty about that was complicated by the fact that Humphrey, just before the last election, had been reappointed by President Hoover, and confirmed by the Senate, for a second seven-year term. A further handicap was a provision of the law restricting Presidential removals to commissioners guilty of inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office.

Whether or not the President overlooked this handicap, in his letter suggesting a resignation to make way for one more in sympathy with his policies, Mr. Roosevelt went out of his way to assure Humphrey that there was no criticism of him or his work. When Mr. Humphrey failed to accede, even in the face of a telegram from Hyde Park calling for his resignation, effective August 15, this generous tribute rose up to plague the President. There was no way to get the Humphrey place without removing him.

In view of the President's original approach, Mr. Humphrey could not be removed on charges. If he was to be removed at all, it would have to be for obvious political or policy reasons. Republicans were quick to protest that any removal on that ground would militate against the bipartizan nature of the commission. It would, in fact, they objected, establish a precedent for excluding members with the backing of the opposite political party.

Would Break Principle

A Roosevelt Republican, under present circumstances, the regular Republicans charge, is no different from a Roosevelt Democrat. To add a Roosevelt Republican to the three Roosevelt Democrats now on the commission would break down the principle that bipartizan commissions should represent two distinct schools of thought.

Mr. Roosevelt, it appears, is not primarily concerned with that objection. His hesitation is ascribed more to an indisposition to be brutal with Mr. Humphrey, whose reappointment for a long term had given him a feeling of security, despite the change of administration. The Republicans threaten to make an issue of it. They contend that, whatever the President's moral right to select Republicans of his own choosing, without consulting the minority organization, when filling vacancies in bipartizan boards, he violates the spirit of the law when he goes beyond that point and throws out holdover Republicans to make way for Republicans whom he knows to be in sympathy with his policies.

Mr. Humphrey, still hanging on, wanted to test out the President's power to remove him without charges in the light of the law's stipulation that removals may be ordered only on the three grounds stated. Limited to these grounds, the President would be in the position of having defeated his own purpose by his personal reassurance to Mr. Humphrey. Seasoned Republican leaders see no hope in that direction. The only appeal, as they see it, is to the court of public opinion, and this would be of small comfort to Mr. Humphrey after removal.

DIOGENES.

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The Greco-Turkish Peace Example to Europe

The Ten-Year Peace Pact Between Greece and Turkey Brings to an End Centuries of Bitter Conflict and Is Foreseen as a Prelude to the Much Desired "Balkan Union"

ONCE bitterest enemies in the Balkans, Greece and Turkey become two of the strongest friends in the troubled peninsula. That is said to be the immediate effect of the Greco-Turkish amity treaty signed September 16 at Angora.

At the same time the agreement is regarded as one more advance in the great progress of the Republic of Turkey under its first president, Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha. Angora, the capital, is growing continually along the lines of a modern Western European city. The language of the people has for many months been in drastic reform through the elimination of all foreign words and their replacement by words of real Turkish origin.

Until Mustafa Kemal began his mighty task of making Turkey over, the educated classes, it seems, used a mixture of Turkish, Arabic and Persian. The original Turkish language, still spoken by the illiterate, whose numbers Kemal Pasha is reducing as quickly as he can, has no literature. But it is a distinct tongue into which both Arabic and Persian are invaders.

An Educational Crusade

The Turkish man of letters who lards his writings with Arabic is almost as unintelligible to the common people, notes a contributor to the London *Times*, as would be an English essayist who lapsed habitually into Latin. Now in Kemal Pasha's opinion it is not enough to ease the approach to letters for his people by abolishing the Arab script. They must be encouraged to read and write in the language that is their own. That is why a great educational crusade is going on in Turkey among young and old. For the first time boys and girls are seen together in the same classroom.

Perhaps the most notable of all Kemal Pasha's innovations, as soon as the Turkish Republic was firmly established, was the abolition of polygamy and the veil, as well as the adoption of marriage and divorce laws based on those of the most highly civilized countries. From the earliest days of their education women are now on an equal footing with men and are eligible for practically all the professions. From the days of girl scouthood any career, for which they are suited, is open.

But in her rapid movement toward emancipation the Turkish woman is said to lose none of her feminine charm. They still in Turkey recall proudly that in a beauty contest Keriman Halis Hanum was elected "Miss Universe" from among women chosen from various Western countries. On her return to Turkey a civil welcome and an ovation was accorded her. But the reception was not prompted merely by national pride at the success of a Turkish girl in a world beauty competition. It was regarded rather as a symbol of the new freedom won by Turkish women, and a proof to the world that Turkey has shaken off the shackles which kept her so long from taking her place among civilized nations.

Of especial interest in connection with the ten-year pact just signed is that the official announcement expresses the hope of both countries that it will be extended to other countries and thus further insure peace in the Near East.

Ewing Galloway

Turkish Girl Scouts on Parade

Summarized in Associated Press dispatches from Istanbul, the Angora pact guarantees reciprocal frontier security against aggression, a common understanding before deciding on domestic and international questions, and mutual representation at international conferences.

Among editorials from the Athens press cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, a general feeling of rejoicing is evident over the treaty because, as *Kathemerini*, popular Royalist organ, says, "it marks the ideal adherence to peace between these two nations which have been separated by bitter wars for centuries."

The leading daily newspaper of Greece, the Liberal Republican *Eleftheron Vima* and the Conservative *Proia*, second in influence only to the former, agree that the two nations are "burying the hatchet" and "at last are realizing their community of interests and aspirations."

Other Republican newspapers that welcome the treaty are *Acropolis* and *Patris*. The latter considers it the "corner-stone of the new Greek foreign policy" and adds: "A new Balkan world is created with new aspirations, no doubt surprizing to Europeans who were unable to realize that a Balkan collision was imminent."

Turkish opinion in editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST harmonizes with that of Greece, as for instance when the Istanbul *Vakit* (People's party) observes that the Turks and the Greeks can not confine this pact to themselves, and it goes on:

"We desire our Balkan neighbors, and primarily Bulgaria, to profit by it as well. Turkey long has tried to reconcile Greece and Bulgaria. It is now up to Bulgaria to transform this pact into a triple entente."

Referring to the much predicted "Balkan Union," as a security for peace in southeastern Europe, the Istanbul *Milliyet* (People's party) declares that this movement is "born of political and economic necessities." The present treaty lays a corner-stone for Greco-Turkish relations, but as it is "more general in terms than that of the Little Entente perhaps it prefaces an accord among all the Balkan States."

Australia's War on Gangsters

A simple piece of legislation adopted by the principal States of the Australian Commonwealth is said to have disposed of the danger that threatened the country some years ago through the activities of organized criminal gangs.

It is called the "Consorting with Criminals Act," according to Melbourne advices to the Australian Press Bureau (San Francisco), and under it convicted criminals are "liable to arrest and imprisonment if they are ever seen together." So when they are let out of jail they keep away from their old haunts and companions, if they want to enjoy a spell of freedom. As a result, gangs are said to have been broken up, and many criminals have found it convenient to leave the big cities for good, in an effort to go straight.

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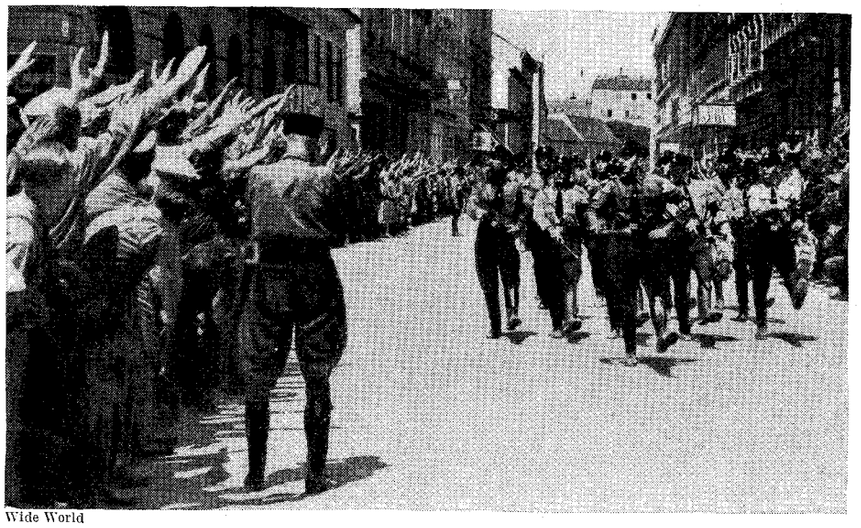
Germany's Drive on Austria

THE expulsion from Austria of Theodor Habicht, "Inspector-General" of the Nazi organization in that country because of his doings when attached to the German Legation in Vienna, seems only to have increased German Nazi determination to make Austria German property.



Wide World

An Austrian-Nazi Demonstration in Defiance of Dollfuss

That is the inference from an announcement he is reported to have made at a mass-meeting in Berlin. But he also said that the Germans are "not such fools as to court the danger of conjuring up a war." Yet, according to a Berlin New York *Times* correspondent, he assured his hearers that "the fight will go on, for whoever holds Austria holds the key to the heart of Europe."

The truth about Austro-German relations in the words of a special correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* is that "Germany is at war with Austria." Yet thanks to the vigilance of the Powers she is compelled to wage this war by devious means.

Altho propaganda and the encouragement of subversion preponderate, this informant assures us, the "discreeter but none the less purposeful German military operations should not be underestimated." If they were, he avers, they would be converted into open warlike campaigning the moment the vigilance of the great Powers should relax.

This correspondent describes them as consisting chiefly in the training by German instructors of Austrian Nazis on German soil together with German Nazis. These troops are said to be drafted to the Austrian frontier via Munich or even into Austria. They are Germany's allies in "carrying out her clear purpose—namely the conquest of Austria." Of course, we are told, it is difficult to follow these operations because of the secrecy that is imposed. But some insight into them can be obtained from secret instructions—a copy of which *The Guardian's* correspondent claims to have in his possession. They were given to the Austrian S. A.—Brown Shirts—serving in Germany by the Group Leader of the Berlin-Brandenburg S. A., Ernst, on July 10. That is to say, in preparation for the offensive that is now in progress.

Item No. 9 of these orders is pointed out as of special interest because it shows what importance the Germans attach to secrecy in their campaign. No. 9 reads: "The S. A. men reporting to the Group Berlin-Brandenburg are in no circumstances to be informed as to the purpose for which they are to be employed and as to their destination."

Californian Opinion Split on the Japanese Quota Question

Reports that Californians have changed their minds on Japanese immigration and now favor a Japanese quota are emphatically denied by some spokesmen in the State. V. S. McClatchy, Executive Secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee, courteously sends THE LITERARY DIGEST numerous documents to show that this State is just as strongly opposed to a Japanese quota as ever. He claims, referring to an article in THE DIGEST for September 2, that the directors of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce who are cited as favoring the quota "do not indicate reliably public sentiment in State or city, or even in the Chamber's own membership." Mr. McClatchy tells us further:

"The Commonwealth Club of California, with a membership open to all under nominal dues, carefully investigates, through fifty organized sections, subjects of current interest, and offers a better indication of public opinion. Its year's study of the Japanese quota subject, in which leading proponents of quota participated, culminated in a fifty-page report of December 20, 1932, after study of which the membership voted as follows on issues involved: 'two to one against quota for Japan; twelve to one against quota for Japan exclusive of other Asiatic nations; four to one against change in the law of naturalization so as to qualify Asiatic races therefor.'

"The California Legislature in 1923 demanded passage of the exclusion law, only one vote opposing; in 1929, by the same vote, it opposed quota for Japan; and in 1931 and 1933 advocates of quota abandoned as hopeless the idea of introducing a resolution to indicate a change of sentiment in Legislature or State.

"The California bodies of the American Legion (484 Posts), Federation of Labor (750 Unions), Grange (183 Granges), Native Sons of the Golden West (160 Parlors), in respective State conventions unanimously opposed this movement to open the gates to Asiatics. The national bodies of the first three named have taken similar action, as has the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, with its ninety-five affiliates.

"These organizations declare that national policy in immigration matters should be dictated by national welfare and not by benefit to, or ideals of, particular sections, groups or interests."

Former Congressman Albert Johnson, who retired from the House of Representatives on March 4 last, after twenty years of service, and who is now editor of the Hoquiam Gray's Harbor *Washingtonian*, wires that THE DIGEST was in error in saying that he sponsors Japanese quota regulation. Incidentally, Mr. Johnson was chairman of the House Immigration Committee for twelve years. But he also remarks:

"I did propose a proportionate quota for Japan that would 'save Japan's face,' which their leaders say is all they desire. But proportionate quota really means nothing, as the nub of the section affecting Oriental immigration in the Act of 1924 is to the effect that 'persons ineligible to citizenship shall be ineligible to permanent residence.'" with a few exceptions such as teachers and students.

"That applies to all Oriental countries. A naturalization act was passed by the first or second Congress, and reads 'persons who may be naturalized shall be free white persons.' This was amended after the Civil War by adding 'and African blacks.' I have never been able to make any one understand the meaninglessness of a quota for Japan, except for face-saving purposes."

In sharp contradiction of the evidence offered by the Secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee, above recorded, THE DIGEST has received documents from Samuel J. Hume, Executive

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Secretary of the California Council on Oriental Relations, in which he voices his appreciation for THE DIGEST'S "very fair presentation of the case for the quota."

Alluding to a resolution of the California Chamber of Commerce, urging revision of the 1924 Immigration Act, so as to place Japanese immigration on a quota basis, and thereby effectually exclude immigrants from the Orient without needless offense to a friendly people, Mr. Hume offers a quotation from the San Francisco *News*, which reads in part:

"It can not be repeated too often that advocates of a Japanese quota are not arguing for a lowering of the bars against Oriental immigration. As the State Chamber says: 'The main question in dispute is the best method to secure a rigid restriction of Oriental immigration,' and it goes on to point out that the quota system would let in a negligible number of Orientals, perhaps fewer than are now admitted under exceptions to the 1924 law.

"It is a question of method, and this in turn is a question of manners. If we wish to, we have ample power to be as provocative and offensive toward Japan as the worst jingo among us could desire. But since when have we admired and emulated the man who insulted his weaker neighbors just because they lacked the power to give him a dressing?"

Japan's Pan-Asian Aim

A new struggle between Japan and the Western Powers, as represented by the League of Nations, is bound to come soon because of Japan's determination to make itself a kind of overlord of all Asia. This is the forecast of some Chinese editors, who allege that Japanese agents of the movement are overrunning China and other Asiatic countries.

In the Shanghai *China Press*, an independent newspaper, Hollington K. Tong, its managing editor, itemizes charges against the Japanese. Mr. Tong, whose Chinese name is Tung Hsien-kuang, is a graduate of the University of Missouri.

He asserts that particular attention is being paid by Japanese Pan-Asian workers to members of the royal family of Siam. Also, a plan has been made to open a Japanese Embassy in Afghanistan. In China he finds special efforts are devoted by the Japanese to those Chinese leaders who are opposed to the Government. Even those Indian leaders who are bitter critics of the British Government, are said to be courted assiduously. Nor are leaders of the Philippine Islands neglected, he avers, in Japan's Pan-Asia plan.

While the results up to now have been rather disappointing, according to the confession of the *Asahi*, an influential Tokyo daily, Mr. Tong predicts that more will be heard in the near future about the conflict between the League of Nations representing the Western Powers and the Pan-Asianism promoted by Japan.

Voroshilov—Soviet Master of Preparedness

Commissar Voroshilov, entrusted with the responsibility for Soviet military and naval affairs, receives much praise in some Austrian, and even in some German newspapers, for the efficiency with which he has built up the Red Army.

Looking backward to the beginning of Japanese activity in Manchuria, they give him credit for the milder attitude adopted by even the greatest fire-eating champions of Japan's military clique. Note is taken also by these German-language observers of Voroshilov's skill as a horseman and as a rifle shot, not to mention his gift for infusing his own enthusiasm into the staff officers as well as into the rank and file of the Red Army.

Keystone

VOROSHILOV
Red Army Builder

They speak almost extravagantly, too, of his genius for strategy and tactics, his marked juvenile physical energy, carried into middle age, as well as his intellectual grasp of the military problems he had to solve.

But his entire concentration on the Army in order to enable Russia to cope with Japan on land, maintains the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, led to a certain lack of balance in Russian life. For instance, there long prevailed in Europe the erroneous notion that behind developments in Russia loomed the menace of a "Red Commerce." Now, the *Vossische* says, any one that took the trouble to examine the dislocation in the new industrial centers of the Soviet Union "could easily see that not export trade but military interests were the decisive factor in conditions."

The result is that while the Soviet State is in a position to sell tanks, we are told, it must import knitting needles. Again, tho the Russians build perfect four-motor and five-motor air-planes, which as bomb-throwers can not be excelled, "a package of safety-razor blades will corrupt the heart of a Communist partizan who is in other respects above a bribe." Finally, it is pointed out that while tractors and automobiles are turned out monthly by the thousand in Russia, civil servants must divide their fish and their soya-bean cutlets with a spoon "because the factory production of forks on a grand scale has not yet engaged the attention of any Comrade."

A Russo-German Cooling of Affection

The friendship and cooperation of the Soviet Union and Germany over a period of eleven years no longer exist. In their place are mistrust and hostile feelings, for which Germany is entirely to blame.

This is the charge of *Izvestia*, official organ of the Soviet Government in Moscow, which complains bitterly that the party now ruling Germany has for many years been proclaiming that all Slavonic peoples, Russians included, are inferior in race. This newspaper claims also that the Nazis have been preaching that the Soviet Government is doomed to perish, and that the Germans will colonize Russia's endless expanses.

But in order to achieve this end, *Izvestia* says further, Germany must seek alliance with the British die-hards, and it asks, "what could strain Russo-German relations more?" Then this Soviet journal begs us to recall that at the World Economic Conference in London, Dr. A. Hugenberg, then German Minister of National Economy, "permitted himself to speak officially of the 'enormous expanses of Eastern Europe which now serve as the source of conflicts, revolutions and disorder' and which 'must be put in order.'" Another Nazi leader, it is further alleged, A. Rosenberg, advocated in London "anti-Soviet intervention, the separation of the Ukraine from the Soviet Union, and the allotment of the Ukraine to Poland in exchange for the Polish Corridor, which the Poles would cede to Germany." While such are only verbal acts of hostility against the Soviet State, as long as they exist, *Izvestia* holds "it would be ridiculous to think of the continuation of Soviet-German friendship."

But *Izvestia* seems to overlook that the remarks made by Dr. Hugenberg while in London resulted in his retirement from office almost simultaneously with his recall to Berlin. And as to Mr. A. Rosenberg, it will be recalled, that his mission to London—before the World Conference met—as a quasi-personal representative of Hitler, abruptly ended in a mixture of tragedy and farce as far as the majority of opinion of the English seemed to show.

Then it is to be recalled that one indirect outcome of the World Economic Conference was Britain's lifting of the embargo on Russian imports.

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Our Defense Against Attack From the Air

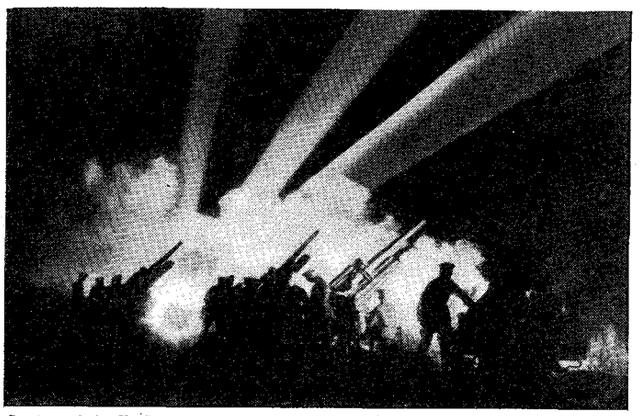
The Potential Threat of Flying Armadas, Indicated by the Recent Visit of Friendly Foreign Planes, Is Answered in the Army's New Antiaircraft Equipment

By Lieut. C. Wingate Reed, U. S. Army, Ordnance Department

NO weapon of modern times has so quickly caught the imagination of the people as the air-plane. Writers visualize these giant engines of destruction winging their way across a moonless sky to dart down on some unsuspecting city, drop their bombs, and vanish into the night.

A dreadful picture, if true. But the fact has been neglected that man is as ingenious in finding a method of defense as he is in finding a weapon of offense. Far as the plane has advanced in the past twenty-five years—and how far that is was indicated recently when a foreign air fleet spanned the ocean to pay us a visit—the system of defense has gone further.

The air-plane offers a complicated target, and speed is not its only advantage. A plane can almost instantly change its direction in any of three dimensions. This most evasive of targets is also much given to flying at night.



Courtesy of the U. S. Army

Battery of 3-inch antiaircraft guns in action at night

The Superhuman Robots

It is obvious that while air defense requires fast, accurate guns, the chief problem is to devise a system of obtaining the necessary data and quickly and accurately making the computations needed to hit so elusive a target. This necessity has led to the development of the most remarkable series of machines in military history.

The heart of a modern antiaircraft unit consists of three robots with superhuman capabilities. They are the sound locator, the stereoscopic range finder and the automatic data computer.

The sound locator is used to detect the approach of planes at night. It consists of two pairs of large horns. One pair determines the direction of the approaching plane, the other its height. This apparatus, operated by two men, is accurate to less than one degree. Different types of planes emit sound of varying frequencies. The trained operator can detect the difference between the low hum of the bomber and the higher whine of the accompanying pursuit plane. The bomber is the enemy to be dreaded; on this target the operator focuses his horns.

Through an electrically operated device called the comparator, the sound locator directs the beam of a search-light upon the approaching bomber. Corrections are automatically made by the comparator for soundlag, wind velocity, and the distance between the sound locator and the light. The sound locator has a range of nearly ten miles. The sixty-inch, 600,000,000 candle-power search-light penetrates the night for a distance of nearly nine miles, and has no difficulty in illuminating the target for the operators of the other instruments.

The automatic data computer is the "brain" of the fire-control system. In this device the course of the plane and its altitude are ascertained by the use of two "tracking telescopes," which automatically transmit the angle of sight to the stereoscopic height finder. The height finder in turn automatically determines by stereoscopic means the altitude of the plane, and transmits the information back to the computer.

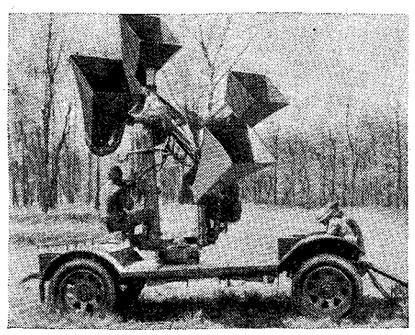
The computer then calculates the point in the sky where the plane will be when the correct number of seconds have been allowed for the flight of the shell, and automatically aims the gun on this predicted point, making allowance for other data set into the machine by the officer in charge, such as velocity and direction of the wind, muzzle velocity of the guns, spotting corrections, air density, and allowance for dives and other maneuvers by the pilot.

This computation is practically instantaneous. In actual battle practise the collection of data, the prediction of the future position of the target, and the correction of the gun angle are, in effect, but a single mechanical operation. Not only is the calculation continuous, but also in the latest type of mechanism the guns are actually laid and the fuse setter operated by electrical impulses transmitted directly from the computer, and the long tube of the gun, like a finger, follows the plane's course steadily through the sky.

Fast, accurate antiaircraft guns have been developed to go with this automatic equipment. The most powerful weapon of this kind so far tested in our service is the new 105-millimeter gun. It is unusually long and powerful and has a removable liner that may be replaced in the field, eliminating the necessity of sending the gun to an arsenal when the tube wears.

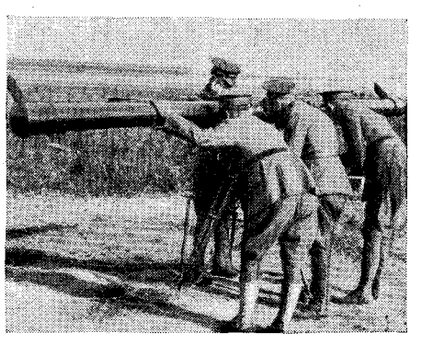
This gun has a muzzle velocity of 3,000 feet per second, fires a shell weighing more than thirty pounds, and has a horizontal range of eleven miles and a vertical range of about eight miles. No aircraft carrying bombs could fly so high.

An antiaircraft unit equipped with these devices can obtain almost incredible results. In peace-time practise targets are provided by towing sleeves or riderless gliders across the field of fire. Under such conditions, antiaircraft batteries achieve hits with 50 per cent. of their shots. A battery of four guns is capable of firing about 100 shots a minute. This means that an enemy air armada would be rocked by fifty high-explosive shells a minute. It could not last long under such a bombardment.



Courtesy of the U. S. Army

The sound locator finds direction of aircraft in spite of darkness or fog



Courtesy of the U. S. Army

The stereoscopic height finder determines altitude of attacking planes

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Chemists Find Some Secrets of Long Life

BIOCHEMISTRY, the chemistry of life processes, is now revealing in innumerable ways the hitherto mysterious activities of living cells. A few years ago there were many who predicted that the vital processes would never be understood; that "protoplasm" or living material was a substance apart from other entities of the physical world, unexplainable by the ordinary laws of physics and chemistry.

How completely that dictum has been disproved was revealed at the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society at Chicago, and also at the gathering of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Leicester, England. At these meetings biochemists of Europe and America revealed that the chemistry of life is now understood to an amazing degree. They showed how this science is now attacking remaining strongholds of nature's secrets in an attempt to understand fully the chemical and physical elements of nutrition, growth, reproduction, cell organization, and even heredity.

The Social Scene Involved

The new facts already learned may revolutionize not only the physical but also the social aspect of the human race. Prof. Henry C. Sherman of Columbia University, speaking at Chicago, indicated that through this science the average length of life can be extended at least 10 per cent., the period of greatest intellectual activity being likewise extended.

By the adequate use of simple, every-day foods, available everywhere, Dr. Sherman said that the average length of human life might be increased from seventy to seventy-seven years; man in his chosen tasks could be at the height of his powers at sixty-five instead of fifty-eight or thereabout. The age at which it is difficult to get new jobs in a field, now commonly put at forty-five, will be fifty-two.

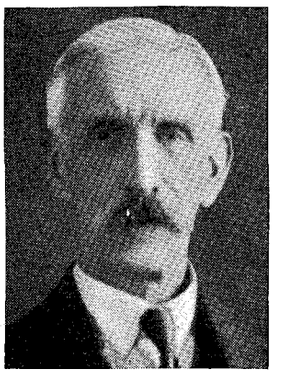
Age will then yield less readily to youth, Dr. Sherman believes, and older men and women will to a greater extent rule in human affairs, suggesting the return, generations hence, of the patriarchial influence which existed in earlier stages of civilization.

The possibility of increasing the vigor and length of life of an entire race has been demonstrated by applying present knowledge of nutritional requirements to laboratory animals. In Dr. Sherman's own laboratory at Columbia, families of rats (these animals have nutritional requirements similar to those of human beings), have been fed on various diets through many generations.

It was found that, starting with conditions already normal, the quality of the life processes could be improved and the length of the life span significantly extended by adjusting the relative proportions of every-day foods to enrich the dietary in certain of its chemical factors. This not only lengthened life (the experiments were of course checked up by parallel families of rats fed on only normal diets) but it lengthened the active period of life, so that the effect was to prolong youth and useful middle life. This discovery runs counter to most notions of longevity, which attribute long life to heredity.

"Protective Foods" Increased

"The diet on which rats thrive," explained Dr. Sherman, "is enriched by increasing the proportion of 'protective foods' —milk, fruit, vegetables and eggs, which include in chemical terms calcium, and the vitamins A and G, and very likely other chemical factors which have not been studied sufficiently to speak positively about them. Probably a larger proportion of the ordinary dietaries, both of adults and children, can be improved by enrichment in calcium more than in any other chemical element."



Wide World photographs

Dr. Henry C. Sherman Dr. R. Wilstatter Dr. F. G. Hopkins

THEIR FINDINGS MAY REVOLUTIONIZE OUR LIVES

The complex chemistry of living cells was treated at the Chicago meeting by Dr. Richard Wilstatter, of Munich, Germany, who received the Willard Gibbs medal for distinguished achievement in science. Dr. Wilstatter, famous for his many discoveries in biochemistry, notably that of the function and nature of chlorophyl, the green pigment of plants, called attention to the importance of living processes of those minute substances called enzymes which promote and direct chemical reactions without themselves being changed.

All chemical processes in the organic world, in each animal or vegetable cell, are ruled and guided by such enzymes, the chemical structures of which are now being revealed.

"Enzymes are the most delicate and the most efficacious reagents in chemistry," said Dr. Wilstatter. "They occur naturally in mixtures which can be compared to systematic collections of various precision instruments. If one destroys the living tissue or cell, then these mixtures can still be found, but no longer in an orderly and protected condition."

In the living cell the various enzymes, each capable of selecting the material with which it will work, and of directing the resulting reaction in a special way, are arranged in series in such a way that food substances, entering the cell through its protective outer wall, are passed from one enzyme to the next, each making in the substance a specific change which is part of the process of extracting from it the energy or material needed by the cell for its metabolism or growth.

Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, president of the Royal Society and professor of biochemistry at the University of Cambridge, spoke along similar lines before the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The hitherto mysterious substances used by nature in the processes of life turn out, he said, to be rather simple when subjected to chemical analysis.

Thus, the molecule of important Vitamin A is built up of units which possess what chemists call the isoprene structure. Vitamin D also has elements with the isoprene structure, but instead of forming a long chain, as in Vitamin A, those in Vitamin D are united in a system of condensed rings. Similar rings form the basal component of molecules of compounds known as sterols. A very similar structure, with certain significant differences, is found in certain of the hormones, and in the tarlike substances which have been shown to be capable of producing a kind of skin cancer.

Testing Smoothness of Metals

The photoelectric cell, which has already been found an improvement upon the human eye in many industrial operations, has been adapted to still another field by the French metallurgist, Dr. Albert Portevin, who applies it to determining the degree of smoothness of polished metals.

A beam of light focused on the metal specimen is reflected to the cell. When the specimen is moved along in the path of the beam, any microscopic hills or valleys will register as fluctuations in the electric current produced by the cell.

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Treasures From the Wells of Ancient Greeks

From a single well in the Agora, or ancient market-place at Athens, 217 objects, revealing in successive stratifications the changing culture and habits of the Greeks, were obtained this summer by the American School of Classical Studies, through archeological excavations directed by Prof. T. Leslie Shear, of Princeton University.

STATUE OF WINGED VICTORY

The finds cover a period from the middle of the sixth century to 480 B. C. The earliest object in the well was a fine amphora, dating from the end of the seventh century, B. C. Another old piece was a vase in the shape of a kneeling boy. Later finds, nearer the top of the well, included several Roman portrait heads.

To reach these rich evidences of ancient Greek culture it was necessary to remove many modern houses and lay bare the surface of the old market-place. At one time the area was honeycombed with wells. As these became filled with an accumulation of objects and trash, they were covered over and abandoned, thus leaving a fine record for modern archeologists.

Work during the past summer uncovered, besides the wells, a totally unexpected Mycenæan burial-ground. Here the American archeologists found three skeletons, fragmentary vases, and one blue glass bead. Other excavations in the vicinity yielded two statues of the Winged Victory of the fifth century, B. C. In three years of excavation more than 1,000 inscriptions and 24,000 coins have been found.

An interesting and unexpected discovery was the finding of the formula used by ancient builders for mixing mortar. Dr. Shear brought back scraps of mortar and stucco and these were analyzed by William Foster, who reported to the American Chemical Society that the specimens contained 2 per cent. sand and 36 per cent. lime. These proportions are said to disagree with records left by Vitrovius, an architect who lived in the reign of the Emperor Augustus.

A Short History of Science at the Chicago Exposition

What has been called the shortest history of science appears on the west wall of the great room of the Hall of Science at a Century of Progress Exposition. The history was written by Dr. Henry Crew:

"Pythagoras named The All, Cosmos; Euclid shaped Geometry — Archimedes physics.

"Xenophanes gazing upon the heavens saw them to be one. Copernicus placed central in that one our shining sun.

"In the motions of physical bodies Galileo beheld law, thence Newton and the principle of universal gravitation.

"Democritis glimpsed the atomic theory of the structure of matter; Dalton established it.

"When, in the nineteenth century, Lamarck and Darwin formulated the great principle of organic evolution, the science of life was first seen as a cosmic progression of nature.

"For the saving of life through inoculation men give honor to Jenner and Pasteur.

"The Century of Progress saw Oersted and Faraday discover, and Maxwell and Hertz advance, the theory of electromagnetism.

"Through the labors of Becquerel, of the Curies and of Thomson, to our own day are revealed fragile atoms and electrons.

"Planck's Quantum and Einstein's Relativity open new epochs to science."

Science Snap-Shots

Traps to Catch Light

The reason some trees can grow in shade while others will die unless exposed to the direct rays of the sun is revealed by experts of the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, who point out in a recent report that shade-enduring trees, such as the hemlock, have a great many more leaves than light-loving trees like the pine.

All trees need light, but the shade-enduring tree requires less comparatively of each leaf than others, making up the loss by putting out more leaves, each of which acts as a tiny trap to catch rays which filter through the taller trees of the forest.

The Source of Rabbit Disease

A search will be conducted in northern Canada for the source of the rabbit disease, tularemia, this winter, by Dr. Robert G. Green, bacteriologist of the University of Minnesota, and a party including Dr. J. A. Allen, pathologist for the Province of Manitoba.

Dr. Green believes that tularemia and other diseases of small animals may have a northern center of origin. He seeks to find out what causes "die-offs" of such animals on a continental scale about once every ten years. The next die-off is due next year.

Adding Minerals to Milk

A method of adding iron, copper and manganese salts to milk in quantities required by the human body has been developed at the University of Wisconsin by Prof. E. B. Hart and associates, it has been announced by the university.

Despite its undoubted value as a "nearly complete" food, milk which has not been so treated can not be relied upon as a sole source of nourishment because it has too little of some of the "trace elements" of nutrition, especially iron and copper, lack of which produce forms of anemia.

Winds in the Stratosphere

One of the widely-held theories about the upper atmosphere—that there are no winds there, and relatively little change in temperature—has been shattered through observations made by the Navy in connection with the second international Polar Year, which has just ended.

Dr. H. B. Maris, Navy scientist, has disclosed that the temperature of the upper layers of the air is not constant; moreover, that winds blow at altitudes greater than forty miles, and both the magnetic needle and auroral displays respond to these winds. They may affect radio transmission, and probably control the ozone content of the air in the polar regions.

Steel Roof That Supports Itself

Unique even among the curious roof structures in which engineering has been prolific in recent years is the roof of the colossal 13,000,000-bushel grain elevator recently completed at Albany, New York. The roof over each of four rectangular bins is of

Engineering News-Record

"catenary" type, and consists of a single steel plate 289 feet long and 139 feet wide, suspended between two parallel walls, it is reported in *Engineering News-Record* (New York). These sheets were made by welding together the edges of smaller strips of 12-gage sheet steel. The roof is completely self-sustaining.

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The Appeal From the White House Lawn

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt Sound the Call for Mobilization of Charity Agencies in Caring for Individual Needs of 3,000,000 Families

BREAD and butter, fuel, housing and clothing will be needed by 3,000,000 American families, or one in every ten families in the country, during the winter and until NRA has taken over the obligation. Multiply the number by five to include all under the lintel, and you will have approximately the number of bodies and souls that must be kept together. There isn't any question about it. These millions of mouths must be fed. Hear the summons!

Standing on the south lawn of the White House, with Mrs. Roosevelt at his side, the President made an appeal for the mobilization of all the agencies of charity in the war on want. Half a thousand men and women from nearly as many communities sat on little camp stools in front of him. They were members of a group representing the National Citizens Committee on Human Needs, organized by Newton D. Baker in the middle of the depression, and of thirty-four cooperating agencies. To outsiders it looked like a garden party, but to the initiated the gathering was the answer to a summons originating from beyond the White House and the great dome of the Capitol glittering in the warm autumnal sun—from areas where, the President told them, "families have been starving week in and week out over a long period of time," from all those communities where the finger of famine is writing a defiant challenge to the whole American people.

HELP YOUR OWN AND STOP WASTING

—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*

Back to the Individual

"The Government," said the President, speaking extemporaneously, "can not get along without you. The Federal, State and local governments can't. The whole period we are going through will come back in the end to individual citizens, to individual responsibility, to private organizations, through the years to come. We are going to have unemployment throughout the United States, and we know it." The Federal Government is already bearing 95 per cent. of the unemployment relief load, but it can not by any means accomplish the whole task. Too often, as it is, communities and States have come, hat in hand, asking the Government to take over the responsibility they have neglected. Taxes that should have been used for relief have gone to make swill for the political troughs.

The problem of the individual family in need, said the President, is a local problem, "and the first objective and the first necessity is that the citizens of that community, through the churches, the community chest, the social and charitable organizations of the community are to do their share to their utmost extent first." If the local government and the State fail to meet the needs, "it is obvious that the Federal Government must step in, because, while it isn't written in the Constitution, nevertheless it is the inherent duty of the Federal Government to keep its citizens from starvation."

"Man does not live by bread alone," and Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, pointed out that Federal funds for unemployment relief can go little beyond providing the necessities of life. The other community demands for welfare services must be met almost entirely from local resources. "They must be maintained and campaigns for funds this fall must succeed," urged Mr. Hopkins, "for to them will fall the difficult task of healing the wounds of this depression and the problem of readjusting disrupted family and child life to new conditions."

So from the White House lawn the summons goes forth. Everybody who works and earns will be asked to contribute to help those whose hands are empty. Hope must not be allowed to crumble into ash or children cry their hunger in the streets.

All Varieties Included

These several hundred people who sat under the warm canopy of heaven and basked in the Presidential favor have undertaken in the name of humanity a task as broad as human need. Picture 15,000,000 people coming hungry to the common table. They include every variety of profession, every branch of labor, the "white collared" and the collarless. Forty per cent. of them are under sixteen years of age—the age when they need sufficient food and sustained morale. One farm family out of every seven is obtaining public aid.

In some instances whole farming counties are at the common board. In dozens of counties and cities more than 50 per cent. of the population is coming for a Federal tray. In many States the relief given averages as low as $5 a month. In some it is down to $1.50 a month—a crum sopped in the milk of human kindness.

Relief, which is defined by social workers as food, must not be confused with welfare work, which takes in the care of the very young and the very old, supports character-building agencies, vocational and recreational outlets, and expends itself for the prevention and cure of sickness.

In our haste to feed the hungry we forgot, said Newton D. Baker in a recent statement, "that man does not live by bread alone—that such a crisis saps vitality, destroys morale, causes innumerable mental and physical breakdowns and blocks with a startling finality all the usual outlets of development."

So serious is the situation among dependent children that a special conference to discuss malnutrition has been called by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to be held in Washington October 8. According to Dr. Martha M. Eliot of the United States Children's Bureau, it is safe to assume that about one-fifth of all preschool and school children of the United States are showing the effects of "poor nutrition, inadequate housing, lack of medical care, and, in many cases, the effect of the anxiety and the sense of insecurity that prevails wherever there is no work."

The community chests are open. An intensive campaign will continue from October 15 to November 12.

Will it succeed? In the comforting words of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch:* "The unemployment chain is not so long. Wages, in many cases, are at a higher level. The future is more alluring in its promise of better times. An air of hope pervades all America. There is a general feeling that the 'new deal' is bearing fruit.

"The calls for help should fall on responsive ears, and they will."

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Proving Mother Cabrini Worthy of Sainthood

When he was born in a New York hospital, in 1921, a careless nurse washed Peter Smith's eyes with a 50 per cent. solution of nitrate of silver instead of with the proper 1 per cent. solution, and the boy was blinded. Prayers were offered to Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, who had died in 1917, asking her to intercede. The next day, it is testified further, the baby recovered his sight.

Then, in December, 1925, when she had received extreme unction after four major operations, Sister Delfina Grazioli of Seattle saw, she says, a vision of Mother Cabrini. The vision spoke to her and vanished. Sister Delfina recovered.

This and other testimony have been presented to a Catholic tribunal to prove that Mother Cabrini is worthy of sainthood. The hearing was ordered by the Apostolic See, and Cardinal Mundelein was appointed judge. Two "devil's advocates," as they are called, present all possible objections and examine the witnesses thoroughly to test the evidence of reputed miracles. In this case they are two priests who came to the hearing in Chicago from Rome. They act for the chief "devil's advocate," a high dignitary in Rome, whose identity is never divulged.

Mother Cabrini, who was born in Italy but became a naturalized American citizen, founded Columbus Hospital in Chicago and the order of Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which now maintains 200 institutions, schools, colleges and hospitals and has a membership of 5,000. Many virtues besides the two reputed miracles are associated with her name. If she is canonized, she will be the first American citizen to achieve that honor. Saint Rose of Lima, Peru, is the first canonized saint of the Americas. She died August 30, 1617, and was canonized in 1671.

The procedure for canonization is long and costly. The final stages in the present process will be an examination by a medical commission of the two witnesses who claim miraculous cures. Then will come the exhumation and identification of the body of

Keystone

MOTHER CABRINI

Mother Cabrini, which is buried in West Park, New York. Four copies of the testimony will be sent to Rome, where the Congregation of Sacred Rites and Cardinals will investigate every detail. If the Congregation, Cardinals and, finally, the Pope pronounce the testimony authentic, Mother Cabrini will be known as "Venerable." Then, in a sacred rite in St. Peter's, in Rome, formal beatification will be pronounced. Two miracles must occur after beatification before canonization is complete.

A Lesson in the Trial Adoption of Peter Christopolus

It wasn't Peter Christopolus's fault that he was unable to fill the shoes of a son long loved and lost. For a boy who had spent all but three of his fourteen years in an orphanage the rôle of an adopted son who would be to his foster parents all that their own son had been was too much to expect. Psychologists, mental hygienists, principals of orphan asylums and homely philosophers, all, agree to that.

The story of the boy Peter is familiar to the country by now, but there are many who, like the bewildered boy himself, are unable to explain why he couldn't fit in as an adopted son. He tried hard, he says, to be all that Jean Strengs, well-to-do dye manufacturer of Paterson, New Jersey, his wife and daughter expected him to be. Mr. Strengs, who had given the boy a six-weeks' adoption trial period, is quoted as saying the orphan was arrogant, disobedient, and lacking in affection. He wasn't a bit like their son, drowned a year ago, whose place in their hearts and home they hoped Peter would fill. Peter didn't, and was sent back to Father Flanagan's Home in Omaha.

But Peter's sacrifice doesn't go for nothing. It furnishes a lesson to those who, like the Strengs and under similar circumstances, may want a child for adoption. It may prevent other unnecessary heartaches.

In a letter to the New York *Times*, Dr. George K. Pratt, medical director of the Mental Hygiene Committee, New York State Charities Association, says: "Any trained, experienced social worker would have recognized after a preliminary interview—a personal interview, not a long-distance one—that, human and laudable as was the family's motive in wanting to adopt a successor to their son, their understandable grief made it literally impossible for any successor to be satisfactory. No merely human flesh-and-blood child could possibly come up to their expectations, colored as these must have been by memories of qualities and traits of their own son, to which time was constantly lending perfection." In considering the placement of a child, says Dr. Pratt, two fundamental questions should be asked: " 'What does this home and the different personalities in it have to offer in meeting the needs of this child?' and 'What does this child bring in the way of meeting the needs of the personalities in this home?' Not until the psychological wholesomeness of the answers to these questions is established does the worker feel justified in completing the placement."

Any idea that Peter may have gone "high hat" as a result of all the publicity he got is knocked in the head by Mrs. Emma McCrea, matron of the Passaic Orphan Asylum, six of whose charges, readers will remember, saved an Erie express from wreck. Interviewed by Evelyn Seeley, New York *World-Telegram* staff writer, Mrs. McCrea, says their act of heroism and its attendant publicity "didn't spoil them."

"It is a very difficult thing to try to put one child in the place of another," said Mrs. R. C. Talbot-Perkins, head of the Rebecca Talbot-Perkins Adoption Society in Brooklyn, to Isabelle Keating of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. "When people come to us for a baby, saying that they have lost a child and wish to have another to take its place, we are very wary. If the lost child was only one or two weeks old, then it can be replaced with a fair hope of success, assuming that the foster home is a good one. But it isn't fair to expect an orphan to fill the place of a child older than that. Such experiments are almost never successful." Others bring the same testimony.

"Maybe I didn't know just how to act in a home with a mother and father and sister," said Peter, back at the home in Omaha. "I had about six weeks to unlearn my whole life and learn it over again." And that appears to be the explanation in a nutshell. Peter resumed his overalls and the routine he knew. Father Flanagan understands.

Cupid Under the Code

Cupid has no industrial code, working when and how he pleases, mostly under the moon; but he has taken advantage of the national recovery act to make up for a lot of time lost in the lean years of the depression. In New York City, due to his fast work, the marriage license bureau issued 208 licenses in one day, and Philip A. Hines, Chief Deputy City Clerk, hung up a record by uniting 103 couples anxious to get things going under the auspices of NRA. It was the busiest day the Municipal Chapel has seen in twenty-five years. The rate was a marriage every three minutes. Mr. Hines took time out every now and then for a sandwich and a glass of water. Being something of a philosopher, he said: "It looks to me like there was an economic uplift in progress."

And he added that the knots he ties never become loose.

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The Rabelais of American Art

Leaping Gleefully Around His Canvas as He Paints, George Luks Laughs at "Arty Artists" and Prefers Daniel Boone or Andrew Jackson to Lenin

DUTCH, French and Bavarian ancestry combined to produce George Luks, the most colorful personality in American art.

But the Dutch "o'er-crowed both the French and the Bavarian in his blood" when it came to influencing his art. Yet its Americanism is uppermost.

This appraisal by Benjamin De Casseres in the New York *Herald Tribune* will be confirmed by any familiar with the long line of portraits, not of celebrities, but of people from mean streets, that he has produced.

Racial Stem Is Apparent

In painting himself there is no doubt of the racial stem whence he derives:

"There is a picture of Luks painted by himself about twenty-five years ago. He has posed himself so that the whole soul of Luks—his Rabelaisian, sometimes ironic but always lecherous, love of life—is belched up volcanically into his face. His eyes narrowed to cunning, laughing slits, his wide-split mouth holding a long pipe, a Napoleonic lock acrawl down his upper forehead, his neck wrapped up Apache-like in some white stuff, his big left ear impudently sticking out Willhaysily at the world—here is the Old Boy incarnate."

Besides giving us this pen-portrait, Mr. De Casseres reproduces his Rabelaisian talk, which tho a memory of twenty-five years or more, is still true to-day.

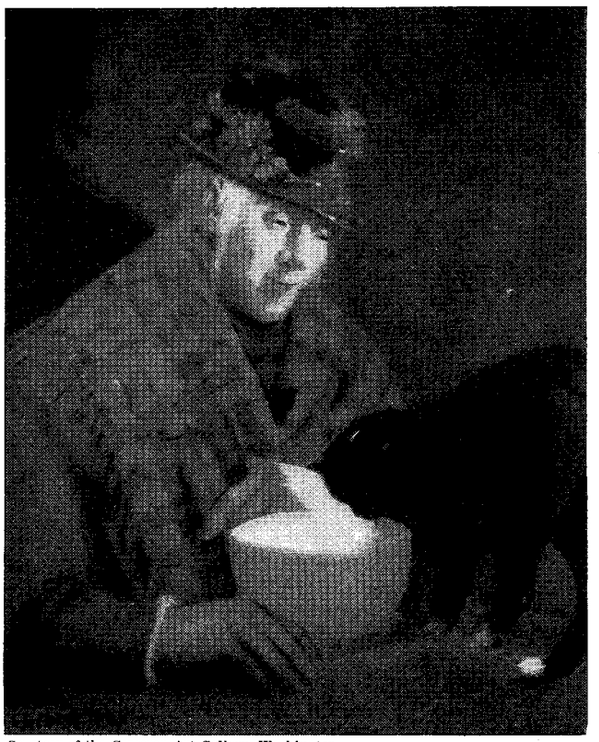
The two men met at Maria's, a famous restaurant for Bohemians:

"He caught my name when I was introduced.

" 'Latin—eh? Where do those European guys get off to teach *us* anything? . . . Art!—my slats! . . . I can paint with a shoestring dipped in pitch and lard. . . . Tell those bimbos from across the big dog pond that the future of art lies right here. . . . None of those — — — has got anything for us! . . . Technique, did you say? My slats! . . . Say, listen, you—it's in you or it isn't! Who taught Shakespeare technique? Or Rembrandt? Or George Luks? Who taught John L. Sullivan how to fight? Why, you make me laugh till I've got a cancer! . . . This Sauterne isn't chilled properly. François, you don't know your business. . . . The tracing-paper school will ruin our art. They need an uppercut on the chin. . . . Guts! Guts! Life! Life! That's my technique!' "

If that was twenty-five years ago, it is still the same as we gather from the report of Luks before a half-finished canvas indulging in autobiography and art theories:

"Like Mozart, I began my art career when I was barely out of my diapers, George admitted to me with that perfectly simple and naive egotism which makes him the delight of his friends, including 3,000 of the old-school bartenders, who used to listen to George till their mustachios grew up the sides of their faces like Virginia creepers.



Courtesy of the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington

WOMAN WITH BLACK CAT

By George Luks

Which won the Corcoran gold medal and a $2,000 cash prize

"Whether his family was for or against George going into paint would have made no difference to the type of boy that he must have been. 'I said "It's Art" when I was nine years of age,' George told me in his studio as he put an eye in a cat he was painting, 'and you can bet your whole collection of Renoirs and old steins that all of Williamsport said, "It's Art for Georgie!"'

"He went to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia, that alma mater of so many famous American painters (this college is only a few blocks from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, where Huneker was LL.D'd). Then he did his bit in Europe under 'Lowenstein, Jensen, Gambrinus and some Frenchmen, from whom I never learned anything, always excepting Renoir, who is great any way you look at him. You know'—here George put the other eye in the cat—'the eye in most of us is the last thing to be educated. In me it was the first. Probably so with most painters. The older we artists get the better we get.' He here tossed his brush in the air like a drum-major. He caught it pat on the third flip-flop and dabbed on a tail for the cat.

"When he is painting he leaps around his canvas like a man possessed. He thrusts, dabs, hits, flourishes. Every part of him dances with glee. He talks all the time he is working. He asks your opinion continually—'Don't like that line?' Out she comes! He puts another in—'Like that?'

"He rolled on: 'Spiritualists, astrologers, short-change waiters and arty artists are off the same limb. Into your hat!' He smeared out the forehead of the woman holding the cat and began it over.

He Did Cartoons

"Luks began to get into the public eye on the old New York *World*. Here he did comic work and cartoons. He always calls himself 'an old newspaper man.' He invented a music master called Hyacinth Schultz.

" 'Those Humpty-Dumpties down in Greenwich Village—what do they know about art? . . . Lenin on our office walls! What's the matter with Lewis and Clark, Andy Jackson, Daniel Boone—or any of the rest. Lenin!—my slats! Let's amble around for some cheese and beer.' "

He fights for American art "day, night, and in his sleep." And his contempt for Europe has been returned by their indifference.

" 'I've more medals than a swivel-chair Major-General'—most curiously, only in his own country; for Luks has no medals from abroad, and says he is in no museum or art gallery in Europe."

They Don't Like Music

Like father like son is a saying sometimes more conspicuous in the breach than the observance.

Ernest von Dohnanyi, famous pianist, confesses to this in his own family. So we read in the *Musical Leader* (Chicago):

"Curiously enough, my children do not care for music. I have a son who is studying law and expresses some little impatience when he hears me play. A still younger son says he can not understand why people pay to go to the opera, where the instruments make so much noise that no one can hear the words!"

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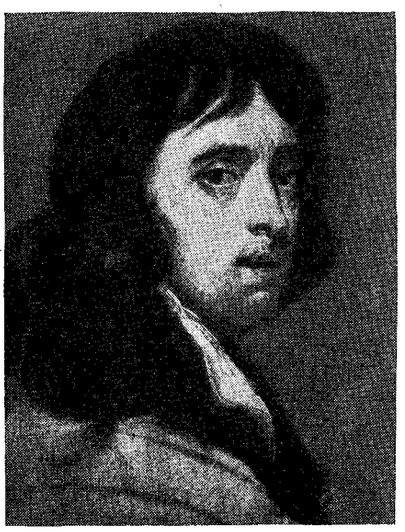
Mrs. Bendall's Ten-Shilling Adventure

In a stable and for the modest price of ten shillings, Mrs. Bendall bought a painting years ago at Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire—not much of a painting, she thought, just a grimy portrait of a Dutchman with hair flowing to his shoulders. After getting it home, she thought still less of it, so she put it in the attic, where, until she was having several pictures reframed—which reminded her—it remained.

She got it down, and included it with the others sent to a framer, Mr. H. Cook, of Lozills. As a correspondent of the London *Daily Herald* tells us, Mr. Cook "noticed its unusual merit, and offered to clean it. When this was done, he had it photographed and sent a print to Mr. C. S. Kaines-Smith, curator of the Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery and an acknowledged expert in paintings of the Flemish school."

Hence the latest of art world sensations. Exhibited in the Birmingham Gallery, Mrs. Bendall's ten-shilling acquisition now bears the label, "'Portrait of a Gentleman,' Anthony van Dyck."

Mr. Kaines-Smith, so the London *Sunday Times* informs us, "has seen every known Van Dyck in the galleries of Europe," and he is quoted as saying: "My judgment, arrived at after having had the picture with me for two years, examining it carefully and taking it to London, there to compare it with every Van Dyck I could, is that it is a genuine work." However, he thinks it "merely a preliminary sketch for a larger portrait," and he foresees that not all experts will agree with him as to that, tho few will deny that Mrs. Bendall is having one of the most interesting little times ever enjoyed for ten shillings.



From the Birmingham Art Gallery

THE TEN-SHILLING VAN DYCK

Where Shaw Finds Hundred Percenters

Those who felt any irritation over Shaw's ridicule of the hundred-per-cent. American in his address at the Metropolitan Opera House, will be mollified by his assurance that "the one-hundred-per cent. American is a harmless and well-meaning child compared to the hundred-per-cent. Englishman, Frenchman, German Nazi, or Japanese."

This statement appears in the preface to the book containing the address, and doubtless designed to attract, if not irritate, his home readers:

"The most complete and colossal example of the one-hundred-per-cent. American I can recollect was the late William Jennings Bryan, bimetallist, fundamentalist, and hot-air volcano. Shut him off from the rest of the world and measure him by an American scale and it is easy for me or for any other critic to make him appear futile as a statesman, absurd as a thinker, and gaseous as an orator. But place him against the sinister figures of the leading British and Continental one-hundred-per-cents. of his generation and it becomes at once apparent that civilization would be much safer in the hands of a batch of Bryans than in theirs.

"Bryan never said 'My country right or wrong,' tho he may have sung 'My country, 'tis of thee.' He never declared that the manifest divine destiny of the entire human race is to be governed by rich young Americans trained in the public schools and universities of the United States. He never came back from a Geneva international conference and said that of course the United States came first with him, nor sat at a peace conference declaring that absolute security for the country in which he happened to be born comes before every other consideration, such absolute security being attainable only by the extermination of everybody except his compatriots, and, incidentally, of his god (if he believed in one).

"If he was infatuated about silver he was at least faithful to it, and never won a general election by rallying the nation to its defense immediately before announcing that he was going to save the nation by repudiating it. He did not proclaim the sacredness of ethnographical frontiers, and then, after sacrificing millions of lives to reestablish them, use his victory to establish military frontiers more pregnant with future wars than those he had sworn to redress.

"As I write a folly called the World Economic Conference is collapsing in London in an ignominy of failure and futility. . . . I therefore conciliate my American friends by inviting my English ones to apply everything I say of the Americans in this book to themselves, with the assurance that they deserve it no less and that their day of judgment may be no farther off, if so far."

Music Prescribed to Cure Crime Among Boys and Girls

Nine hundred boys and girls who had a police record of varying degrees of seriousness were treated to a concert of classical music by New York's Crime Prevention Bureau.

The effort was made to see if music as well as athletics could be used as a prophylaxis for juvenile tendencies toward crime.

Grieg's Peer Gynt Suite No. 1 seemed most successful with the children, *The Herald Tribune* reports:

"There was fitful applause for the first and third parts of the suite, 'Morning' and 'Anitra's Dance.' The interest grew somewhat when Mr. Thomas [the conductor] explained that in the final part, 'In the Hall of the Mountain King,' young *Peer Gynt* was surrounded by 'witches' and that 'as the music got louder the witches came closer and closer.'

"The children sat up more attentively in their seats, and with the rhythmic crescendo of the wild Scandinavian melody little cries of delight and fear rang out through the auditorium. The younger children grasped each other's hands as tho they could actually see a battalion of witches approaching. And then at the final crash of the cymbals the 900 boys and girls burst into spontaneous and whole-hearted applause."

The New York *Sun* is not convinced that the value of music as a specific, or even as a prophylactic against crime, is thus demonstrated. It treats some familiar tho suppositious cases:

"The soothing influence of music on a savage breast was noted of old, but the disturbing influence of music on breasts savage and civilized was noted earlier and more often.

"Minstrelsy fired the valor of pillaging Greeks, virgin-stealing Romans, and house-burning Vikings. The skirl of the pipes animated more than one cow-lifting raid over the Scottish border. Cromwell's Ironsides sang psalms as they charged with murderous fury into battle. The tom-tom is said still to have influence in stirring African jungles to frenzy. A certain Mademoiselle from Armentières had an undoubtedly roguish effect on American doughboys.

"It might well be that after listening to Beethoven's minuet a New York boy would have no inclination to rush out upon the sidewalk and start a game of craps. But suppose the director of the Prophylactic Orchestra made a mistake and included a martial number. Mightn't the boy be fired with a desire to throw a brick at some inoffensive policeman? Nothing can be more certain than that boys will not forever listen to Bach and Beethoven. For the sake of holding an audience it is necessary to interpolate in the most saccharine program something a little more provocative than it is pacific."

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That night, like clockwork, came Long Distance calls from field men in all parts of America . . . . . .

BECAUSE Long Distance gets things done quickly and definitely, and cuts costs in many ways, it has the approval of executives in every line of business. It is their long right arm . . . in getting quick delivery on purchases, in contacting dealers and distributors in distant cities, in handling important administrative matters.

An opportunity to discuss all details

The telephone is of particular value in everything relating to the selling of merchandise. An example:

By midnight of the day the Plymouth Corporation introduced its 1933 car to the public, they knew exactly how it had been received in every corner of the country. For four hours, from 8:30 P. M. on, the staff in Detroit held telephone conversations with 49 regional sales supervisors . . . thus getting word-of-mouth reports of the reactions of car owners and dealers in every territory.

"The results could not have been more satisfactory," says the Sales Manager. "The calls came in like clockwork at five-minute intervals. We knew that the car was an immediate success. We learned what models were selling fast, which helped in scheduling production. We were able to give the men encouraging news from other sectors—good strategy in any sales drive. And we could easily iron out little misunderstandings, because of the opportunity the telephone gave to discuss them fully.

"This made the fourth time we have used the telephone reporting plan within a year. Each time it was an outstanding success."

The Bell Telephone System works in close co-operation with business concerns of every kind in helping them to make more effective and economical use of this valuable service. We will gladly do the same with you. A call to the Business Office will bring a representative at your convenience.

TYPICAL STATION-TO-STATION RATES

From	*To*	*Daytime*	*7 P. M.*	*8:30 P. M.*
New York	Philadelphia	$ .50	$ .40	$ .35
Atlanta	Louisville	1.45	1.25	.85
Chicago	Boston	3.25	2.65	1.75
Denver	Detroit	4.25	3.50	2.50
Los Angeles	St. Louis	6.00	4.75	3.50

Where the charge is 50 cents or more, a federal tax applies as follows: $.50 to $.99, tax 10 cents . . . $1.00 to $1.99, tax 15 cents . . . $2.00 or more, tax 20 cents.

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The Great Eastern Skeet Championship

New Form of Clay-Pigeon Shooting, Which Already Boasts 750 Clubs, Proves Its Merits in the Competition at Lordship, Connecticut

By Seth Briggs

SKEET, the most recent form of clay-pigeon shooting, is going over in a big way. This was vividly demonstrated at the Great Eastern Team and Individual Skeet Championship shoot held at Lordship (Stratford), Connecticut, despite the utterly miserable weather conditions which prevailed during the greater part of both days. Neither rain nor gale was able to dampen the enthusiasm of the many hundreds of contestants and spectators. It was a great tribute to a 100-per-cent. American sport.

Since skeet is a comparatively new sport—at least in so far as the general public is concerned—it may be well to say just a few words about it before giving a report of the Lordship shoot.

The skeet lay-out was designed primarily to simulate as nearly as possible actual field-shooting conditions. It consists of a field on which two trap houses—one higher than the other—are located at a distance of forty yards from each other. It is from these that the clay pigeons, or targets, are thrown. There are eight different stations at which each of the five contestants comprising a team, successively shoot. Stations 1 and 7 are located, respectively, at the high and low trap houses. Station 8 is half-way between the two. Stations 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are placed thirty-one feet apart, on a twenty-yard semi-circle, using Station 8 as a center.

The first shooter takes his place at Station 1, and calls for the outgoing target from the high trap house at the base of which he is standing. After having shot at that, he calls for the target from the low trap house, which is thrown directly toward and over him.

After each of the other four shooters has taken his turn at Station 1, exactly the same routine is performed at each of the other seven stations. This gives every contestant an opportunity to shoot at sixteen targets, each being presented at a different angle.

After that, doubles are shot from Stations 1, 2, 6 and 7. This means that two clay pigeons—one from each of the two trap houses — are thrown simultaneously. A twenty-fifth shell is thrown usually from any station the shooter desires. This completes a round of skeet and it takes an uncommonly good shot to break all twenty-five targets. Shooters who can fairly consistently break twenty-one to twenty-three are among the best and an average good shot would probably break from eighteen to twenty.

Mrs. R. G. Vance Wins

The Great Eastern Championship—skeet's biggest event of the year—was held on the grounds of the Remington Gun Club, located on a point jutting out into Long Island Sound. A stiff fifty- or sixty-mile northeast gale that whipped the Sound into whitecaps made skeet shooting all but impossible on Saturday morning. Despite this, Mrs. R. G. Vance of Waltham, Massachusetts, won the ladies' championship when she broke ninety targets out of a possible 100—usually written 90 x 100. The wind at times was so strong that it carried down the targets from the high trap house to within a few feet of the ground. Mrs. Vance's shooting would have been brilliant even under ideal circumstances.

Second place went to Mrs. S. R. Small of Detroit, last year's champion, who equaled her own mark of 88 x 100. Mrs. R. H. Pierce of Cape Cod came in third with 85 x 100.

WINNERS OF THE *FIELD & STREAM* TROPHY

The No. 1 Waltham, Massachusetts, Gun Club championship team

In order to keep as many championships as possible within the family, Dr. Vance, husband of the newly crowned ladies' champion, took first honors in the .410-gage gun event. This is a shotgun of very small bore, or muzzle diameter. In fact, it is the smallest made and, of course, contains less powder and shot than guns of larger bore. The smaller the bore, the more expert a shooter must be to break his targets. Dr. Vance broke 42 x 50 and 43 x 50 in two different .410-gage events. His runner-up was Thomas Eley, who broke one bird less than the winner in each event.

Junior Competition

For the first time a junior championship was held. This, too, took place on Saturday and was won by John H. Chisnall, Jr., a fifteen-year-old youngster of Stratford, Connecticut, who scored 40 x 50. Not so very far behind him was self-sufficient little ten-year-old Larry William, Jr., of Washington, D. C. Larry, who broke 37 x 50, is already the winner of several skeet laurels in the East.

Sunday was the big day—the day on which the Eastern individual and team championships were to be decided—and the weather started off badly again. Not only was there still a heavy northeast wind, but a driving rain as well, which made it almost impossible to see. Nevertheless, Mr. Eltinge F. Warner, shooting on the East Hampton, Long Island, team and donor of the shoot's principal trophy, the *Field & Stream* Trophy, started the procession by hanging up a twenty-five straight. He made another straight on his last round, the only other shooters performing a similar feat being Frank Traeger, who also made two strings of twenty-five straight, and Glen Watts, who chalked up three straight runs.

All day long the battle waged. Thousands upon thousands of shells were fired and targets shattered on four separate fields. In the afternoon the skies cleared and hundreds of spectators poured onto the Remington Gun Club grounds—each and every one of them as enthusiastic as tho he were watching a futurity or the Derby.

Championship Shooting

By the time the last shot was fired, it was too dark to follow the flight of the targets. When the scores were finally added, Glen B. Watts of Lynbrook, Long Island, was declared the Great Eastern Individual Champion. Watts climaxed his day's work in a brilliant fashion by making a final straight run of twenty-five—giving him a grand total of 98 x 100. A beautiful bit of shooting!

Team honors went to the No. 1 team of the Waltham Gun Club of Waltham, Massachusetts, the five members of which piled up a total score of 466, thereby winning the *Field & Stream* Trophy, which occupies the same position in the shooting world as the Ryder Golf trophy and Davis Tennis Cup occupy in their respective fields. The Nassau Gun Club came in second with a total of 456.

After attending a shoot such as this, it is easy enough to see why there are about 750 skeet clubs in the country, why approximately 20,000,000 shells are burned annually, and why many of the leading golf and country clubs in the United States are installing skeet fields.

Favorites' Chances

What chance has the favorite in a race? An historian of the turf "who is trustworthy and competent," sent the following statistics to Joe Vila of the New York *Sun*, who publishes them in his column:

"Between the racing campaigns of 1906 and 1929, 40 per cent. of the favorites won in 177,046 races in this country; 70,127 favorites winning, 39,389 second choices earning brackets, and 67,513 outsiders finishing first. Of the favorites 20,286 won at odds-on and 13,878 lost at odds-on."

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Prevent diphtheria from invading your home

No More Diphtheria

NOT so many years ago Diphtheria was the black enemy of childhood. All over the world it claimed a frightful toll. And the tragedy was that three-quarters of its victims were little tots under six—hardly more than babies. Swiftly it struck with deadly result—*without warning*—and there was no sure way to combat it.

Then came Antitoxin. Children who received this treatment at once enjoyed a better chance in their struggle for life. And the Diphtheria death rate was lowered. But Antitoxin is effective only after Diphtheria develops. It checks the progress of the disease—but it does not give lasting protection. Now comes a great triumph of medical science—the Prevention of Diphtheria!

Today, eminent specialists state positively and definitely that through modern preventive treatment—

Diphtheria can be Stamped Out!

Some children are able to resist the germs of Diphtheria. Others are not. The wonderful discovery of Dr. Schick of Vienna, is now being used to show which children need protection—which are susceptible and which are not. The Schick Test consists in giving the child a tiny injection in the skin of the arm. If, after a few days, a red spot appears where the injection was made, the child is susceptible. If no spot appears, the child is immune.

November is Danger-Time

Diphtheria is especially prevalent in November. The disease is caused by a germ that lodges in the throat and later forms a membrane. Death is frequently caused by strangulation and the agony of the struggling child beggars description. And if the child recovers, the disease leaves the heart and kidneys weaker.

Diphtheria is extremely contagious. Have your children's throats examined at the first suggestion of a cold or of a fever. Seek medical advice on having your children Schick-Tested and made immune by the Toxin-Antitoxin Treatment to the attack of Diphtheria.

Children who show by the Schick Test that they are liable to Diphtheria can be given at once the Toxin-Antitoxin Preventive Treatment. This treatment consists of three injections of Toxin-Antitoxin, one each week for three weeks.

The Schick Test does not make the child immune—but authorities agree that the Toxin-Antitoxin Treatment does. Experience shows that both test and treatment are painless and harmless.

The Schick Message is that if mothers and fathers and all others who love children will help, this dread disease that has blotted out thousands and thousands of lives can be wiped out. Children need not have Diphtheria. It can be prevented.

If you love them—Make them safe

Experienced Health Boards urge that you take your children at once to a physician and have them protected from this deadly scourge by means of the Toxin-Antitoxin Treatment. The people who are introducing the Schick Test into the public schools need your heartiest co-operation. If your child brings home a request for your approval for the Test or the Toxin-Antitoxin treatment, do not hesitate to give permission.

Would you willingly permit a man to drive an automobile into a crowd of little children? Why then permit Diphtheria—unchecked—to mow them down?

Thirty years ago, 115 out of every 100,000 persons died of Diphtheria each year. In recent years, the number has been 15 per 100,000. But, even at this low figure, there are more than 15,000 deaths from Diphtheria annually in the United States.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is making every effort to teach mothers that this disease is entirely preventable and urges them, as well as others in charge of children, to take no chances with Diphtheria.

Since the Schick Test has been perfected, the Company has recommended the very general use of this test in the public schools and also has encouraged making all children immune from Diphtheria by the use of Toxin-Antitoxin.

As a result of the educational campaign among its policyholders, there has been a very marked decline in the death rate from Diphtheria among children insured in the Company. Between 1911 and 1933, the rate declined 34.3 per cent. It is still lower so far in 1932.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will gladly mail a leaflet entitled "Diphtheria and Its Prevention" to any one interested.

HALEY FISKE, *President*

Published by

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK

Biggest in the World, More Assets, More Policyholders, More Insurance in force, More new Insurance each year

THE message reproduced here, "No More Diphtheria," published in November, 1923, contained facts unknown to a large majority of the people.

Many newspapers verified the statements and then, in the interest of local public welfare, reprinted the article in full in their news or editorial columns, or both. At the same time they urged local Boards of Health to see that every school child was protected from diphtheria. In 1923, the diphtheria death toll was about 13,500 in this country.

The facts about prevention of diphtheria were retold in 1926 when the death list was about 8,750; again in 1929 when it had dropped to about 8,000; and still again in 1931 when the mortality was about 6,000.

It is encouraging to report that last year about 8,000 fewer children died of the disease than in 1923. But the sad fact remains that in 1932, according to estimates, more than 5,000 children, most of them under five years of age, died from the disease.

Your doctor will tell you that the toxin-antitoxin inoculation against diphtheria is extremely simple and is neither painful nor dangerous. It leaves no scar and it gives sure protection from a disease against which, not many years ago, the science of medicine had found no defense.

If all the boys and girls in the country, more than six months of age, are inoculated now—and if in the future all babies are inoculated as soon as they are six months old—the deathrate from diphtheria will fall close to zero, and the promise made ten years ago "No More Diphtheria" will be fulfilled.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will gladly mail, free, its booklet "Diphtheria and Your Child." Address Booklet Dept. 1033-L.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT — ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Nominating the Season's Ten Best Amateur Golfers

By Kerr N. Petrie

WHEN such a small and apparently unimportant matter as the lifting from the ground of a pear can swing a match, when a player facing a possible six can hole an impossible shot for a two, thereby gaining the advantage which enables him to win the medal with a record score, when two golfers can waver between life and death in a play-off, and then come back to contest the final, it has to be admitted that golf is a somewhat hopeless game. All these things indeed may kindle the spark of hope in the breast of the player. They drive to distraction any one bold enough, injudicious enough or unfortunate enough to attempt to tag and tabulate and classify.

Goodman

Acme

Dunlap

Acme

Fischer

Acme

Ouimet

© International

Moreland

No one as yet has prepared a satisfactory formula for the ranking of the golf players at the end of a season. At times a fellow of infinite jest, golf at times can be a chronic dyspeptic. As Francis Ouimet once truly remarked, "In this game you either do or you don't."

When Ouimet coined this epigram he was a champion on the verge of elimination at Five Farms. Squeezing into the match play through a knot-hole he proceeded the next day to toss a thirty for nine holes in the face of George Voigt of New York. He reached the semifinal.

And all the while out there in the crowd were two golfers who had fallen short of the goal. One of them, George T. Dunlap, Jr., the previous Saturday had been the sensation of the victorious United States American Walker Cup team. At Brookline against Eric McRury of Great Britain he had torn through the par and record of the famous Country Club links with a sixty-six. And there he was, at Five Farms, helpless, a non-qualifier.

Twelve months pass. The championship field is assembled at the Kenwood Country Club of Cincinnati. Three members of the 1932 Walker Cup team are missing, among them Ouimet. The others are Don Moe of Portland, Oregon, and Billy Howell of Richmond, Virginia, the "find" of the championship at Beverly, where Ouimet, after eighteen years, had won his second national crown.

Ouimet, it seems, had been guilty of a let-down in his district qualifying. He and his partner had coasted to a score which they imagined would be safe. At the finish of the day they found themselves in a tie. And in the play-off Ouimet lost.

Dunlap started the Kenwood qualifying with a par equaling seventy-one. At the end of that first round he was third. In front of him were only two players, the champion C. Ross Somerville, from Canada, and eighteen-year-old Jack Munger from Dallas. Each had a seventy. Another round and Dunlap with a seventy-nine and total of 150 was on the anxious seat, waiting and watching with others who had fared no better.

An afternoon of terrific suspense as the qualifying waters roared by, lapping occasionally at the feet of one who was destined to be champion. More. They were reaching besides the brogans of Max R. Marston of Gulph Mills, Pennsylvania, whom fate had singled out as Dunlap's opponent in the final.

Acme

Westland

Acme

Marston

© International

Little

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Munger

Acme

Turnesa

Champion in 1923, Marston had not qualified since 1928, when the championship was held at Brae Burn. He had tried three times in these four years. He had won a lucky championship, many had begun to think, who had watched since then his earnest but abortive attempts to qualify. Either that or his game had fallen apart.

In the early morning of Blue Wednesday, the day in which the thirty-two qualifiers are scaled to eight by two eighteen-hole rounds, Dunlap and Marston, finalists-to-be, still were struggling for a foothold. Marston in the play-off sank a long putt to stay in. Dunlap's ball flickered on the rim of the cup and dropped, only because as someone intimated, the wet turf at that particular point had been pressed down by another player's foot. Both qualified on the second extra hole and, therefore, with nothing to spare.

A sclaff in the sodden turf, a foozle in a bunker, a flub in the rough, a hook, a slice, half a turn of the ball and Dunlap or Marston or both would virtually have repeated their tragic experience of Five Farms. Each had three chances to one in that play-off, but, then, four out of a dozen had to fall out.

According to Ouimet's reasoning a golfer to be a champion must "do." He must continue to do, and all the way. But, and this is the root of all argumentation concerning the seasonal ranking of golfers, how much would it have affected his standing this year had Dunlap's putt failed to drop on that fateful second hole of the play-off? And how much more might it have affected Marston's?

There was a faint murmur of disapproval from certain quarters when Billy Howell was named for the last Walker Cup team, following his meteoric rise to the national semifinal. That, in the opinion of some, did not rate him a place among the first eight of the country's amateurs. Selection on the Walker Cup team was the equivalent of such a rating, sealed, signed and officially approved. This year there is no Billy Howell. But there is a Jack Munger, a youthful prodigy, who at eighteen, and in his first championship, equaled the mark set by Howell.

Marston last year or the year before probably was as much of a golfer as he is now. The difference lies in the fact that he didn't show. Ouimet, because he failed to qualify, is no less great than he was at Five Farms or at Beverly. A year or two of such failure would possibly stamp him as a spent force, but we do know that for the next few rounds following his district qualifying miscue he was scoring in the sixties. His first round indeed was a sixty-five.

What is any one going to do with a fellow like that? Leave him out of consideration? Certainly not. Ouimet, to our way of thinking, is still the greatest genius of them all, altho had "Sandy" Somerville lived this side of the Border we might have hesitated so to acclaim the Bostonian.

His defeat at the hands of inspired H. Chandler Egan, notwithstanding, Johnny Goodman at Kenwood tossed up a wide range of shots that stamped his game as authentic. Johnny not only had that air of solidity and cocksureness about him that one expects in a champion. He always did exactly what one expected him to do. That open championship victory at North Shore was no fluke. Supposing Goodman had never won that open! He did not "blow" against Egan. Nevertheless he lost. A rather paltry match play showing, a distressingly brief existence at Kenwood. And yet it was in that match with Egan that he won the writer's sincere admiration. Goodman

(Continued on page 34)

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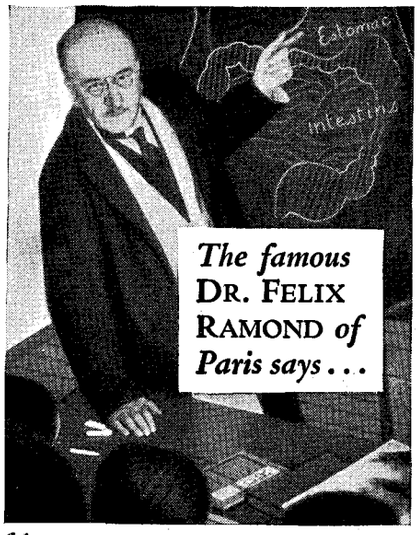

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This noted expert on stomach and intestines describes a very typical case:—

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The Giants vs. the Senators

The pages of baseball history are turned back nine years by the world series that opens at the New York Polo Grounds, October 3. The Giants against the Senators. It's just like old times. In 1924 these two teams mixed in a rip-roaring, nip-and-tuck series that jerked the fans out of their seats cheering and sent Washington into a delirium of joy. For the Senators, who had spent most of their career in the second division, upset the apple-cart by finishing both season and series on top of the heap. That year, incidentally, was the last appearance until now of the Giants in the big show. Washington led the American League in 1925, but lost the series.

In 1924 Bucky Harris and Walter Johnson were the wonder men of Washington. John McGraw was the hero of New York. But none of them figure this year. Harris is in Detroit, Johnson in Cleveland. Joe Cronin, short-stop-manager, and Clark Griffith, president and part owner of the Senators, are the big men in the national capital—outside the Administration. McGraw has relinquished leadership of the Giants to Memphis Bill Terry, first baseman, who has transformed last year's sixth placers to the league champions of to-day.

The drama of this year's pennant race has been that of coming from behind to win. As the season started the Senators and Giants were not regarded as very likely contenders. The Yankees and the Cardinals, for example, seemed much surer bets. Even at mid-season, when THE DIGEST polled sports writers on the subject, the New York Americans and the St. Louis Nationals were still the favorites, with the Senators and Giants second choice.

The success of the Giants is due, according to one writer (Frank Graham of the New York *Sun*) to a blend of youth and experience. Younger players such as Parmalee, Ryan, and Schumacher supplied fire. Terry, Hubbell, whose pitching has been a sensation of the season, Critz, Jackson, and Mancuso, added steadiness.

There were many times when this combination might have blown, according to Fred Lieb of the New York *Evening Post*. But it didn't. As a result, Terry "must be placed among the miracle men of the game." His trades were maligned and ridiculed, but "the black-haired, sometimes sullen chap from Memphis" went his own way.

The Giants have courage, the will to win, and unbounded enthusiasm. But so have the Senators—which is why the coming series promises to be a lid-lifter.

Manager Cronin was a Pirate castoff in 1928, a writer in the Washington *Evening Star* recalls. He had knocked about between Pittsburgh, Johnstown, and New Haven for several years. Kansas City got him in 1928. Later the same year he went to Washington, where his development was sudden and rapid. In 1930 he batted .346 and was voted the American League's most valuable player.

Cronin has been backed up this year by a team that is the product of President Griffith's determination, announced last fall, to beat the Yankees. Cronin may be manager of the team, but the president and part owner, one of the most brilliant executive minds in baseball and no mean player in his day, is active in every department. Earl Whitehill, Walter Stewart, and Jack Russell, pitchers; Luke Sewell, catcher; Goose Goslin and Fred Schulte, outfielders, were some of his acquisitions.

Some have been so unkind as to suggest that Washington has merely played in luck this year. But Washingtonians, notably Sports Editor Considine of *The Herald*, will not have it so. "No ball team is lucky," he declares, and adds—

"Washington is out on top of the heap because it is the wide-awakest firm in the industry. The effervescent spirit of the kid who is in charge of it is in the team's every move. Singles are being stretched into doubles. Runners light out for the next bag upon the drop of a hat."

Rapid Rise of Kenwood

Sandy-haired, freckled, blue-eyed George T. Dunlap, Jr.'s emergence as national amateur golf champion was a dramatic event. But it is no more dramatic than the history of the Kenwood Country Club of Cincinnati, scene of his victory.

Kenwood is just about as old as the depression. It was incorporated not long after the 1929 market crash. Its history should be interesting to members of other clubs that have had hard sledding during the lean years.

Kenwood is an outgrowth of the Cincinnati Club (altho the two are separate corporations), according to Edward J. Hoff, president. The Cincinnati Club bought the Kenwood capital stock—ten shares at $50 each—and when the country club's debt is paid off will own a 250-acre, three-quarter-million-dollar development at a cost of $500. Money for the laying out and building of the club came from $85,000 advanced by Kenwood directors out of their own pockets, initiation fees, dues, and a bank loan. Further funds will come from the sale of ninety-one acres of home sites, which the Kenwood officials acquired along with the club's 250 acres.

Kenwood, says Mr. Hoff, "was planned just as it is to-day—to have thirty-six holes of championship golf, a smaller eighteen-hole course, a swimming pool, stables and tennis. Our project called for 850 dues-paying members. Our membership has been closed since early spring of 1933.

"Kenwood was incorporated in November in 1929," he continues. "We began removing barbed-wire fences, houses, barns, and crops from the land on February 15, 1930; and we played golf on eighteen holes August 2, 1930—at which time there was available for our members and guests complete locker service, showers, grill-room, barber-shop—all of this in spite of the fact that the experts assured us that we could not build a golf course and play on it in less than two years."

From countryside to scene of a major tournament in so short a time is surely one for Ripley.

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Trying to Stem Depletion of Wild Ducks

A new answer has been offered to the duck riddle that has harassed sportsmen, conservationists, and government officials alike during recent years. In efforts to check a rapid and alarming depletion of the duck supply, the shooting season has been cut, bag limits have been reduced, the game hog has been denounced. Just recently, the baiting issue provided fireworks in Washington. In spite of all this, the ducks have decreased.

This most recent explanation of the situation is that ducks are disappearing because the lakes and ponds of the northwestern United States and southwestern Canada, once favorite and highly productive breeding grounds, are disappearing, too. Long-continued drought in the regions in question is one reason. Destruction of food and cover vegetation is another. A third is the spread of agriculture, bringing the virgin prairie into cultivation, breaking up the prairie sod, and thus stopping the runoff that once fed the lakes and streams.

As a result, once broad lakes where ducks congregated in large numbers have completely or nearly disappeared. Marsh vegetation, on which the ducks fed, has died. Many lakes that still exist have shrunk so in size that their alkaline content has solidified as a surface crust.

A voluminous report (soon to be published) on a detailed survey of the prairie-duck breeding region cites these circumstances and many more. The survey was made between June 29 and July 13, 1933, for More Game Birds in America, a foundation, under the direction of A. C. Camerle.

Starting from Bismarck, North Dakota, the investigators went through parts of that State, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Montana, covering 3,400 miles. Airplane observations were made of other regions—about St. Paul, Fargo, Valley City, and Jamestown, North Dakota.

"The duck-breeding situation was spotty in North Dakota," says the report, "very poor in the southwestern corner of Manitoba, the southern quarter of Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the northeastern corner of Montana. It was better between Humboldt, Saskatchewan, and Buffalo Lake, Alberta.

"Water conditions were very bad. A number of large lakes have dried up completely or have been reduced to fractions of their former size. . . . Of the small water areas more than one-half were dry. . . . Of the larger bodies of water, Horsehead Lake and Irvine Lake in North Dakota, Whitewater Lake and Plum Lake in Manitoba, Lake of the Rivers in Saskatchewan, and Many Islands Lake in Alberta were dry. Long Lake and Devils Lake in North Dakota, and Chaplin Lake, Saskatchewan, had shrunk to less than one-tenth of their former size.

A more thorough exploration of the region is recommended to ascertain its potentialities in greater detail. Further, the part of the breeding region north of the agricultural belt should be similarly surveyed, for there, the Camerle report asserts, the key to the prairie-duck-breeding situation may be found.

Even in the agricultural area there are possibilties of improvement. For example, dams can be built (as has been done at the junction of the Qu'Apelle River and Long Creek near Craven, Saskatchewan) to increase marsh areas. Marsh vegetation can be reestablished.

Ducklings below the flying age are sometimes in distress, due to the drying up of the potholes and ponds where they have been hatched. These can be removed to adequate water areas. Breeding conditions should be surveyed, tabulated and reported annually.

But most of all, the report concludes, there is need for "united action by sportsmen to put a sound, adequate program for the preservation and increase of water fowl into effect."

Courtesy of the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York

THE BLIND

From an etching by Roland Clark

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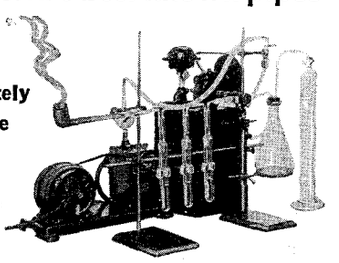

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Stomachache and Appendicitis

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I have been a subscriber to THE LITERARY DIGEST for something like a quarter of a century and wish to congratulate you upon the new form you have adopted recently. I am especially interested in the page devoted to health, and as a surgeon wish to be sure that you include something on appendicitis and cancer.

If your writer can put over one thing concerning appendicitis your space will be well given over to the subject. The point is to impress upon the public the danger of taking a cathartic for every stomachache. A stomachache *might* be appendicitis and a cathartic is the worst treatment of this condition. I am sure your writer will bear down heavily on this point.

FRANK K. BOLAND.

Atlanta, Ga.

[An article on "Progress in the Treatment of Cancer" appeared in the September 16 issue of THE DIGEST.—Ed.]

Another Freak Golf Shot

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—After reading your article on "Freak Golf Tales" in the issue of September 9, I concluded that a shot that I was witness to was well worth *mentioning*. While playing in a foursome, one member, whose name was Dr. Phipps, drove his ball into a sand trap. He played it out with a niblick, but the ball instead of going toward the green, popped up in the air about seven feet, went over his head and landed in the right hip pocket of his knickers. Of course the pocket had to be opened enough to allow the ball to enter. This the Doctor had arranged unconsciously beforehand by cramming a handkerchief into the pocket.

FRED P. DARRIGRAND.

Albany, N. Y.

Economics of Destruction

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Have things reached such a low point in this country that it is necessary to destroy two billion pounds of pork, two billion pounds of cotton, millions of bushels of corn, wheat and other commodities necessary to sustain life, in order to restore prosperity? If so, then we might just as well make peace with God and call in the undertaker.

Klamath Falls, Ore. J. H. ZENOR.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I wish to commend the sensible statement of Lyle O. Pierce regarding the Agricultural Department's policy of destroying crops and cattle with the deliberate aim of increasing prices. It is not strange that intelligent people have become disgusted with "professional economists," when they can offer no other remedy for depressions than the destruction of commodities. A century ago, Dr. Malthus—a "professional economist"—figured out that nature could not produce enough to feed the population, the latter increasing faster than the capacity of nature to meet demands. Now they say we can not produce population fast enough to consume what nature supplies. And that statement is made in the presence of a naked and starving world. Give us access to natural resources, and we will supply both population and all its needs.

L. J. QUINBY.

Hollywood, Calif.

Books for American Merchant Ships

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—There is probably no group of men with a deeper hunger for good reading matter, nor more leisure time in which to read, than the crews of our American merchant ships. Yet these men, by the very nature of their occupation, are deprived of the use of shore libraries.

Twelve years ago the American Merchant Marine Library Association was organized to provide a circulating library service for these men, and later its privileges were extended to men in lonely lighthouses and isolated Coast Guard Stations.

Dependent entirely upon contributions of both books and funds from the general public, this interesting work has grown to the point where approximately 300,000 books are kept in circulation yearly.

The tastes of these seafaring readers are as varied as can be imagined. Text-books, biographies, cook-books, books on etiquette, gardening, novels, all prove useful sooner or later in answering the needs of these men.

"The Public Library of the High Seas," as the Association is often called, is a national, non-sectarian institution administering spiritual and practical relief. As such it is deserving of undiminished support.

All who will share of their books of whatever kind are asked to send them to the headquarters office, at 67 Wall Street, New York City.

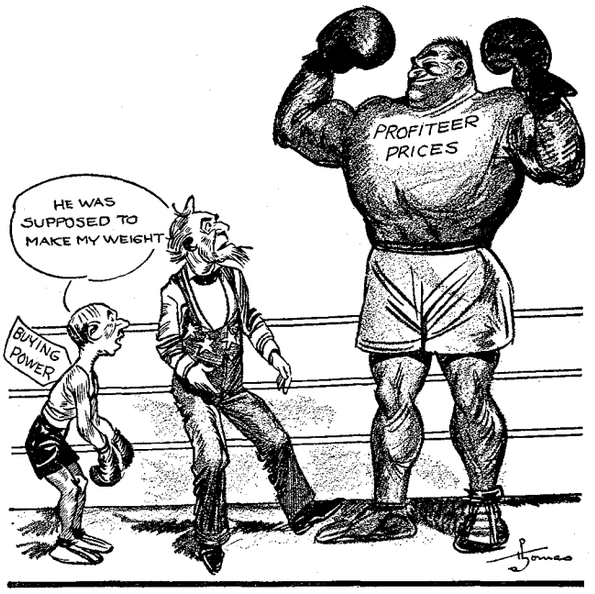
ALICE S. HOWARD.
(Mrs. Henry Howard), President,
American Merchant Marine
New York City. Library Association.

"Why Go Back?"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I can not understand the inconsistency of the "Back to the farm movement." Every one agrees that the overproduction of farm products is one cause of our distressing conditions. President Roosevelt himself affirms and agrees with this trend of public opinion; yet, he advocates the "Back to the farm movement." If overproduction ails our country now and half a million people take the President's advice and go back to the farm, the result will be—well, certainly not underproduction. May I add, that governmental control of production is not democratic but is socialistic and the United States is a democracy?

DOROTHEA WAITZMANN.

Waupaca, Wis.



WILL THE REFEREE ALLOW THIS?

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*

Roses Black and Blue

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The current number of THE LITERARY DIGEST tells us that "a black rose, said to be the world's first, is being shown at the Sangerhausen Rosarium, Sangerhausen, Germany." If the record is to be trusted, Loudon in his "Encyclopedia of Gardening," published in 1822, says: "L. Villaresii, royal gardener at Monza (in the province of Milan, Italy), has raised upwards of fifty varieties of *Rosa Indica*, some of which are quite black, and many of them are highly odoriferous."

The rose was the favorite flower of the Moors of Spain, who paid close attention to its cultivation. They sowed the seeds, and it has been said they had blue roses obtained by watering the plants with indigo water. A French writer, the Marquis D'Orbessan, in his "Essai sur les Roses," declares that he saw them.

To revert a moment to the black rose, William Paul, horticulturist of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, England, notes in his "Rose Garden" (Division 2)—the book was published in 1848—*Rosa Indica*, Group xxxiv, the Lawrenceana.—The first of these interesting roses was introduced into China in 1810. Number 12. *Nigra: Flowers very dark crimson.*" Why this flower which bears the scientific name *black* should be described as "dark red" by Paul he does not explain.

New York City. FRANK H. VIZETELLY.

Problems of Repeal

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The consummation of repeal will shift the burden of proof to those who contend that Prohibition increases drinking. We may expect the moderate wets, those who are neither addicts nor profit-takers from beverage alcohol, to abandon their facetious encouragement of alcoholism, and turn temperance advocates. Something of the sort must be done if anti-Prohibition is to survive. The time is passing, in this rapidly moving world, for the doctrine that drunkenness is a necessary evil.

Houston, Texas. JULIA BEAZLEY.

Doubts About Progress

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—People are celebrating the "Century of Progress" in Chicago; but is it a "Century of Progress"? To-day our jails and penitentiaries are overflowing with "sinners," because we haven't progressed mentally. Too much thought has been wasted on man's mechanical and political needs while his educational needs have been shunted aside. Our laws are not any better to-day than they were a century ago, except that we have thousands more to violate. Our religion isn't any better to-day than it was a century ago—the same old superstitions—and nevertheless the "Century of Progress" is being celebrated in Chicago—1833-1933.

A. LANDON PRATER.

Dallas, Texas.

Old-Time Spinning

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—In your last issue I saw an account of old-time spinning—which is not the old-time spinning I knew and practised. Your operators are sitting. The real old-time wheel required the spinner to stand and walk back and forth. I am a befo'-the-wah product, in my seventy-fourth year, and have in my young days not only spun both cotton and wool but carded the rolls to spin.

ELIZABETH DE LONG.

Taft, Calif.

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In a Line or Two

HOPE the NRA shorter hours will apply to the wolf at the door.—*Tampa Tribune.*

WHAT's a girl named NIRA going to give for her correct age along in 1974?—*Dallas Journal.*

ONE naturally wonders when the veterans of the recovery war will begin to ask for a bonus.—*Miami Herald.*

THANK goodness! If this is a revolution, the daughters won't be few enough to be snooty.—*Charlotte Observer.*

HITLER has deeded Hindenburg a tax-free forest estate. A hint for the President to take to the tall timber?—*Wichita Eagle.*

THE AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act) has been held constitutional. Now, for the remainder of the alphabet.—*Seattle Times.*

AN American producer says that if he had his way he could make Elstree into an English Hollywood. The Hellywood.—*Punch (London).*

WHAT a world! When the cotton planter cuts his crop, he gets paid. When the boll-weevil does it, he gets poisoned.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

THE belief that leisure will corrupt workers is held by many people who are accustomed to leisure, and they ought to know.—*Birmingham News.*

INDUSTRIAL recovery soon will be so far advanced that people will again begin to refer to factory smoke as a nuisance.—*Duluth News-Tribune.*

MORE colleges talk of consolidating. Maybe so many professors have been drawn to Washington that there aren't enough to go around.—*Wichita Eagle.*

MAYBE it is because codified industry presents the country with such a great opportunity that there is so much knocking.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE steel situation revealed an important fact about the Blue Eagle. It is the only bird in the world that can hatch a hard-boiled egg.—*San Diego Union.*

ANOTHER notable difference between the President and Vice-President of this nation is that the former catches his fish on the front pages.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE Prince of Wales had to sell his farm because he couldn't afford to pay its losses any longer. He'd better move to the U. S., where he'd be paid for destroying the crops.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

A DETECTIVE magazine article says it is impossible for any man to disappear without leaving a trace of his whereabouts. Well, what about Jack Garner?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

A CANADIAN court has ruled that it is wrong for a wife to go through her husband's pockets. Not only is it wrong, but in these days it is nearly always useless.—*Louisville Herald-Post.*

THE cost of living is still about the same—all a fellow has.—*Punch (London).*

"No, we haven't reached prosperity, but we're getting Nira."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

IF something isn't done for them, they may become the hot-under-the-white-collar classes.—*Wichita Eagle.*

GO to the ant, thou sluggard—and tell him that he's got to step in line with the Blue Eagle.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

IT is reported that the Cubans are in a mood to turn Fascist if they can think of a new kind of shirt.—*Portland Oregonian.*

FIRST they told us it was silly to keep up with the Joneses; now they tell us it is fatal not to spend all we can.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

THE cog-wheel in the Blue Eagle's claw is likely to smite the man who attempts to hurl that monkey-wrench.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

IN the Prohibition contest the LITERARY DIGEST took the poll at the start and seems to be holding it throughout the race.—*Wichita Eagle.*

THERE are no short-cuts to fame, thinks Bruce Barton. Still we have not yet heard of a round-the-world flyer who tried the equator.—*Detroit News.*

THO some of the big-money boys admit that Roosevelt saved the country, they are beginning to fear that he won't give it back to them.—*San Diego Union.*

WE are awaiting with a great deal of interest the statement of some poultryman that one of his hens laid an egg with a blue eagle engraved upon it.—*Florida Times-Union.*

GENERAL JOHNSON explains that accepting the Blue Eagle means accepting it entire. This is in answer to some who asked for just a little of the white meat.—*Dallas Journal.*

AH, what a great thing it would be for the country if, at the same time that they are getting rid of our surplus pigs, they could get rid of our surplus baloney, too.—*Boston Herald.*

UP to midnight August 13, World's Fair gate receipts had amounted to a little over $13,000,000. It would be nice if Chicago school-teachers could get a slice of that.—*Florida Times-Union.*

THE Nazi decree that film stars' names shall not be billed in large letters is regarded as the latest move in the rivalry between Herr Hitler and Mr. Charles Chaplin.—*Punch (London).*

A READER wants to know why the left leg of the Blue Eagle is shorter than its right leg. Maybe General Johnson wanted to get the long and short of it over to the people. But most likely the artist hadn't finished the left leg when his code day was over.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

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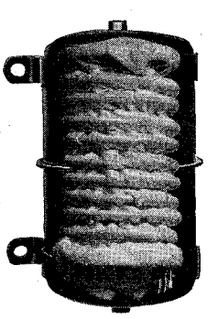

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The plot, you must have heard already, tells of a young American, with a keen sense of the past, who suddenly finds that he has stepped back into the London of Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Johnson; that he now bears the guise of an ancestor and that he knows, from his reading of family diaries, that he is not to wed the girl of the period whom he loves. It is a situation which might have been handled either humorously or tragically, and the author, being interested in both eating and having his cake, accomplishes both moods. The picture, among other things, represents a challenge to audiences. If "Berkeley Square," because it is set down as "highbrow," is not a financial success, the film firms will hereafter have an excuse of returning to the field of unrelieved hokum. Incidentally, the playing of Leslie Howard and Miss Heather Angel is of vital assistance to the work. Without such portrayals the screen play might have been another good intention, rather than an authentic triumph.

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About Books and Their Authors

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

Only before Rafael had there been sincerity and truth in painting, because after him painters had slavishly copied him instead of going directly to nature and their own invention. As for England, the pictures appearing on the Royal Academy walls were mawkish and "sloshy," and pictures of Sir "Sloshua" Reynolds, for example. We must be Early Christian — Pre-Rafaelite. This is the bomb which three youths, ranging in age from nineteen to twenty-one, threw at their startled elders at the middle of the last century. And this was the beginning of "P. R. B." — Pre-Rafaelite Brotherhood. The three were John Everett Millais, Holman Hunt, and, above all, Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Frances Winwar

How this revolt was at first ridiculed, and how it gradually developed, how it was championed by Ruskin and cast a spell over such promising youths as Burne-Jones, William Morris, and Swinburne; its message to America through the agency of Charles Eliot Norton; its invasion of literature, since many of its adherents were both writers and painters; its subsequent merging with oncoming tendencies—all this is freshly told in a highly colored, romantic narrative by Frances Winwar—**Poor Splendid Wings: The Rossettis and Their Circle,** the Atlantic $5,000 Prize Book (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company; $3.50).

* * *

"How To Speak Effectively." By Frank H. Vizetelly (New York: Funk and Wagnalls; $1.75). As a man speaks, so is he. This, or almost this, is the message of this author, well-known lexicographer, who yet again puts at the disposal of the general reader a work which will help him to understand the possibilities of good English speech and thereby, in not a few instances, help him to advance his station in life.

The first injunction seems to be to take care how you speak your words, "not to chew, swallow, spit or bite" them off.

It is "by the vowels alone," says Dr. Vizetelly, "that we develop intensity, purity and sweetness of voice. They are the musical sounds of speech, the soul-elements that admit of modulation."

All the languages of Europe, like its races, have crowded into the tongue of our people, and the difficulties of pure speech have thus become intensified. But, "a clear, crisp articulation of words constitutes that charm which fascinates and frequently holds the listener spellbound," Dr. Vizetelly says.

* * *

Sarah Bernhardt: Divine Eccentric. By G. G. Geller. Translated by E. G. S. Potter (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company; $2.75). An old story attractively retold—of this French actress who fought down failure after failure before the dawn of a success which, with the years, put the world at her feet; who sought equal fame in sculpture, painting, and literature; whose temperament demanded an endless chain of novel sensations, including flights in a balloon and the possession of a private zoo. A combination of genius and "circus."

* * *

The Journal of Gamaliel Bradford. Edited by Van Wyck Brooks (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company; $4.50). "One of the most notable revelations of the mind-workings of a writer that has yet come out of America." Such is the praise bestowed by the accomplished editor on this fat volume, which, as we learn, contains only about one-seventh of the daily jottings of Mr. Bradford, a typically New England figure, during the span of his literary career, 1883-1932. Popularly he is remembered as the creator of a particular type of biological portrait. More than a hundred of these portraits, beginning with "Lee the American," 1912, came from his hand. Those who knew him, as I did, and those who read this Journal will regret that his frail health prevented him from developing his extraordinary knowledge and his considerable talents in other branches of literature as well.

* * *

Thirteen at Dinner. By Agatha Christie (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $2). Devotees of detective stories will not be disappointed in the latest offering of this popular author. Once again they will see her precise little French detective, Hercule Poirot, in typical operation. By great good fortune he was in London. To all others, including the Inspector of Scotland Yard, it was evident that Lord Edgware had been murdered by his actress wife. What grounds had he for disagreeing with them? Oh, logical M. Poirot!

* * *

Dark Hazard. By W. R. Burnet (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.50). A robust story of the contrast of two characters—Jim Turner, a man of open nature, an easy spender, a gambler first and last, and his methodical somewhat ingrown, provincial wife "Marg," together with one of the best accounts of whippet races yet written. The scene ranges from Chicago to California to a small town in Ohio. The titular character is the fleetest of greyhounds. If Jim only had $5,000 to buy it!

* * *

The Anatomy of Criticism. By Henry Hazlitt (New York: Simon and Schuster; $2.50). Is literary criticism worth while; what are a critic's functions; what should be his qualifications; is there any fundamental distinction between impressionistic and objective criticism; what is the relation of romance to realism? These are some of the questions by which this able critic, casting his essays in the form of a "trialog," asks the reader to consider old, old terms in a new light.

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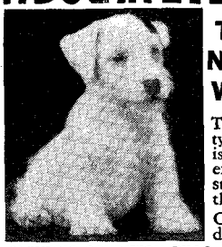

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Nominating the Season's Ten Best Amateur Golfers

(Continued from page 26)

is "there." He is our Number One. Selection is made not so much for his winning the open as because he has (actually has) the game to win an open.

George Dunlap might have dragged his weary way from that morass at Kenwood with that sinking feeling he felt at Five Farms. But he didn't. He lived to tell the tale and to write golf history. He is our Number Two. No need to inquire as to his past record. His clubs spoke eloquently at Kenwood despite a temporary slight qualifying hesitancy on the part of the putter.

Johnny Fischer, who tied the qualifying record last year and broke it this, surely deserves no worse than third place. That medal play streak is not a complex. Fischer has won the intercollegiate championship at match play and some day will win a greater honor.

And now make way for the guest of the evening. Brush off seat Number Four. Francis Ouimet did not strike a blow in his own defense at Kenwood, yet he doubtless will captain the next Walker Cup team. In any event, in our humble estimation, he still is one of our first four linksmen. And that to many of his stanchest admirers will be no better than a backhanded compliment.

Gus Moreland of Dallas, whose game to our mind has not yet disclosed to Eastern eyes beyond eighty per cent. of its potentiality, is fifth and Jack Westland sixth. And before proceeding let us recall that Moreland, Western champion last year and a member of the Walker Cup team, scored within three strokes of Fischer's record in the qualifying, beat Jim Milward with a sub-par game and lost to the fated winner Dunlap. Westland, who was 147 in the qualifying, defeated two good young golfers at Kenwood and lost to a third in Munger, but he was national runner up at Beverly, a Walker Cup player last year and now holds the Western championship.

The entry of Marston has been a trifle delayed but possibly for good and sufficient reasons. Perhaps a national finalist should be adjudged better than seventh but, while the Philadelphian played stout golf, sound golf, at times brilliant golf, and fought back doggedly against Dunlap in the final, it can not be forgotten how his cause was furthered by that incident in the orchard when Sidney Noyes lifted a pear lying close to his ball and thereby lost the hole. But for that "rub of the green," that break, Marston might have fallen in the third round. What we know, however, is that no matter by what agency he may have been saved, saved he was. In the next round he defeated Munger and so went into the final.

And so Marston gets seventh place, one step in front of that up-and-coming San Franciscan, W. Lawson Little, whose great hitting in the mud overthrew the champion, Sandy Somerville, and brought the Havemeyer Cup back to the United States.

Jack Munger, the Billy Howell of this year's championship, whose crisp three-quarter swing rated off the pace at seventy with Somerville in the first round at Kenwood and then tore through three opponents, among them Westland, until subdued by Marston, draws ninth place. The tenth, the writer feels, belongs to Willie Turnesa, a stylist of the first water and a golfer who in a single year has improved probably more than any other in the United States. A dozen names and reasons may be advanced to combat this selection. It stands. No apologies are offered for Turnesa.

$3,300,000,000 Public Works

(Continued from page 6)

channels of the economic watershed. But taxpayers, of whom there are still a few in this country, are naturally interested in still another phase of the problem. Who is to pay for this $3,300,000,000 priming?

Obviously, the taxpayer and consumer will ultimately have to foot the bill, but not immediately. If the expected benefits actually result, economic recovery may even make it easy. About 70 per cent. of the money advanced to States and municipalities will be repaid through revenue from the completed projects, or through direct local taxation to retire bonds given the Federal government as security. The balance of the $3,300,000,000 fund—possibly as much as two-thirds of it—will not return in this way, and will have to be repaid to the Treasury through special taxes.

These include an extra half-cent tax on gasoline, a five per cent. tax on dividends, a tax on corporation capital stock, and an excess profits tax. These taxes are to be abolished automatically, however, whenever the President finds that there is sufficient surplus in the national budget, or in case of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, in which event revenue from liquor taxes is expected to take care of the cost of the public works program.

Foreign Legion and Reality

"Legion of the damned," we still hear those tin regiments of foreigners in the French army called, and tradition still has it that their existence in North Africa is worse, if anything, than existence on Devil's Island, where, again to quote traditions, many a blue-belted Legionnaire belongs.

To-day, the Foreign Legion is mopping up after a long struggle with Berbers in the Atlas Mountains, and nobody pretends to enjoy it, but Ex-Corporal Arthur Martin vigorously challenges current notions about the Legionnaires, with whom he served for three years. In *Answers* (London), he describes them as well fed, well paid, and by no means the scamps that they used to be.

"At one time," he writes, "the Legion was a recognized haven for fugitives from justice. Not so now. Every candidate must actually present evidence of good character, in the shape of a letter from the police or the mayor of his home town!"

Even to-day it is etiquette in the Legion never to ask a man why he has joined, but "the majority make no secret of the reason. 'It is the depression,' they tell you. 'A man must eat.'"

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The Crisis in Our Public School System

Some Educators Advocate Federal Financing Since a Sharp Curtailment of State Expenditures Has Threatened the Educational Structure in All But a Few Areas

By Wayne W. Parrish

This is the second of two articles dealing with the educational situation in America.

"WE teach our children cleanliness but we haven't money to buy soap and towels so they can keep clean." The harassed school superintendent of Fairfax County, Virginia, W. T. Woodson, made this plaintive comment on the crisis in education in his locality, as quoted in *The Washington Herald*. It is typical of thousands of worried school-authorities over the country.

Educators, organizing to combat the disintegration of the American public-school system, are pointing out the paradox of increasing enrolments through shorter working hours, more leisure and abolition of child labor, and simultaneously paring to the bone all educational expenditures, even to the complete closing of thousands of public schools. One of the most active organizations fighting severe retrenchment, the Joint Commission on the Emergency in Education of the National Education Association, has made this brief comment:

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Dr. John K. Norton

"Good schools in a democracy are not a luxury but a necessity. If we must economize on government costs, let us begin with the less essential services. On such a basis, schools would never be the first to suffer."

Dr. John K. Norton, of Teachers College, Columbia University, head of the emergency commission, has summed up the educational crisis as follows: "So far as teachers and the conditions under which they work are concerned, a substantial percentage of school systems has broken down; a large middle group is still maintaining some standards; and a top 10 or 20 per cent. is enforcing adequate standards."

Worst Year for Schools

Only schools in the North Atlantic area, including New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, have maintained high ratings in this, the worst year of the depression as far as schools are concerned, according to reports of the National Education Association and other reliable sources. New York State has been affected least of all. In New England, neither Massachusetts, New Hampshire, nor Rhode Island has any schools closed in the past year, and full terms this year are anticipated. Connecticut and Pennsylvania schools have suffered cuts in capital outlays, while teachers in Vermont have taken heavy salary cuts.

In the national picture, the South Central States are the worst hit. Schools have been closed in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and a few in Texas. Conditions are relatively good in Kentucky, but Arkansas has been particularly hard hit. Mississippi has heavy reductions in expenditures but expects to maintain all schools. Alabama's school budget has been slashed 40 per cent.; 70 per cent., or 12,000 teachers, received less than $700 each during the past year, and this percentage will be increased to 80 per cent. in 1933-34. Dale S. Young, director of research in the Alabama Department of Education, reports that 8,000 teachers are unemployed there, and 90 per cent. of schools will have terms "distinctly shorter" than during the past year. The University of Mississippi, handed a 40 per cent. cut for a budget of $120,000 for 1933-34, will be fortunate if it can keep open its doors.

The highest salary for any public-school teacher in North Carolina during the coming year will be $720, and the teachers will work in a State which contains almost more illiterates than any other. In this area many schools are reported closed in West Virginia and Georgia, and in Florida heavy curtailments have taken place in rural schools. Maryland and Delaware schools are in satisfactory condition. In Virginia the outlook is serious; on September 2 the schools lost a legislative battle against road interests and received a meager appropriation to carry on temporarily.

Reports from North Central States are varied. The sad plight of the Chicago school system had been widely publicized, long before the depression affected schools in general. In Illinois, 4,500 teachers are unemployed, and 7,000 teachers are expected to receive under $700 during the coming year. Nine hundred thousand children will have shorter school terms. Lester R. Grimm, research director of the Illinois States Teachers Association, says the erection of school buildings has ceased, and that 10,000 one-teacher school districts have suffered sharp curtailment in effectiveness.

Thousands of Idle Teachers

St. Louis is a bright spot on the map. All schools opened on time without severe cuts in expenditures. Missouri State Superintendent, Charles A. Lee, however, reports that a 25 per cent. reduction in school expenditures in the past three years will result in one-fourth of the rural teachers receiving less than $300 for this year's work, and one-half the rural teachers receiving less than $400. Between 7,000 and 9,000 teachers are out of work. Dean J. V. Breitwieser of the School of Education of the University of North Dakota says that 2,331 one-room schools in fifty-one counties will operate far below a decent educational standard this year because of very heavy cuts. He himself has experienced a 66 per cent. reduction in salary, and the last Legislature placed a limit of $1,920 on salaries of professors and deans of the University.

A 60 per cent. decrease in Michigan's educational budget since 1929 has played havoc in that State. Eighty per cent. of the pupils, or 800,000, will attend curtailed school terms. There are 12,000 unemployed teachers, and 6,700, or 21 per cent., of the employed teachers received less than $700 each last year, according to Eugene B. Elliott, director of research. Dean J. B. Edmonson of the School of Education of the University of Michigan says that in his opinion "the rank and file of the people do not realize that the schools in some sections are faced with financial starvation."

Keystone

Dr. George D. Strayer

In the West, schools are closed in New Mexico and a few in Idaho. Conditions are bad also in Arizona, while Wyoming and Nevada schools will struggle along with heavy, tho not crippling, budgets. California schools are best along the coast, with the situation bad in Oregon.

Critics of the schools, advocating retrenchments, have maintained that elementary school education should be confined almost wholly to drill in the three R's, while that of the high school should include only the traditional college preparatory subjects. They have asserted that night schools, trade and continuation schools and kindergartens are useless and should be eliminated. They have also charged that school systems have squandered vast sums of money on high salaries, fancy buildings and "trimmings."

Elements Are Not Enough

Defenders of the schools have pleaded that in this twentieth century the three R's are not enough for a well-rounded education. They urge that appreciation of good art and music, health education, citizenship training, social and economic understanding, high standards of taste and appreciation, and wholesome social attitudes, constitute "indispensable elements and outcomes of a modern school program." Some educators, including particularly Dean William F. Russell and Dr. George D. Strayer, of Teachers College, Columbia University, strongly advocate Federal financing of education, claiming that there is abundant precedent for this and believing that education should be constructed on a national basis.

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The Week in Business Summarized

The Heavy Purchase of Government Obligations, Many Urge, Must Give Way to Monetary Inflation to End the Period of Hesitant Recession

By Endicott G. Rich

BUSINESS needs a stimulant. The revivifying effects of prospective inflation suggested in the terms of the Thomas bill have worn off. The time has come when the Administration must invoke to its aid some real monetary inflation in place of the credit expansion which it has been trying, unsuccessfully, to substitute for more and easier dollars.

This is the current thought of some of the nation's most respected commentators on business conditions. But those among them whose advocacy of inflation reflects conviction are in the small minority. Unanimity of opinion is a concession to expediency. It follows the conclusion, unwelcome to the majority, that the success of the National Recovery Movement demands the speedy employment of an instrument it had been hoped could be left unused.

Current conditions intensify this conviction. To-day another month of inactivity in business comes to a close, and extends to more than sixty days the period of hesitant recession which followed the termination, in July, of the business spurt that had begun soon after the bank holiday in March.

Index Sinks Again

The after-Labor-Day boom, eagerly anticipated, and frequently forecast when Labor Day was still in the offing, failed to materialize. Business to-day is at a level 25.2 per cent. below where it should be at this season in prosperous times. The index of the Course of Business, recorded in the accompanying chart, has sunk again, this time to 74.8 per cent. of normal, and this lowering of vitality has continued steadily since the end of the upward movement last July.

This period of slow slipping had been called by expert observers, economists and financial authorities, a time of readjustment. In it, business was to accommodate itself to the requirements of the National Recovery Administration codes, and to the processing tax of the Agricultural Administration.

To-day the opinion is general, almost unanimous, that more than time is necessary for business to make the expected adjustment, and monetary inflation is the stimulant authorities prescribe, albeit unwillingly.

Until now it has been apparent that President Roosevelt has been striving to avoid just this development. He has called upon the commercial banks to come to the aid of business with loans, especially where demand for credit has resulted from faithful efforts to abide by the terms of the recovery program. At his direction, the Federal Reserve banks, for weeks past, have been purchasing government obligations at the rate of approximately $2,000,000,000 a year, and thus putting fresh reserves at the disposal of the member banks.

But this effort has failed, and the failure is now generally recognized. Col. Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company, one of the keenest of analysts, has made a statistical study of the relation of bank reserves to loans. Of it he says:

"In 1930, the first full year of the depression, the bonds held by the Reserve banks increased 43 per cent., but, contrary to theory, the loans of the member banks shrank 7 per cent. The results in 1931 were even worse, for the increase in the bonds was 12 per cent. and the shrinkage in the bank loans was 20 per cent.

"In 1932 the Reserve system made a determined and systematic attempt to stimulate credit expansion by bringing into existence excess reserves for the member banks but, again, without success. The bond holdings were lifted by 127 per cent., but the bank loans decreased 21 per cent.

"In 1933 there has been a nearly continuous and fairly rapid increase in the bond holdings of the Reserve banks, and excess reserves have been piled up to the credit of member banks, but there has been a further decrease in bank loans."

Colonel Ayres acknowledges the conclusion that "excess bank reserves are impotent as a business stimulant while collateral values are collapsing."

Evidence that the Government is of much the same opinion is apparent in its new plan of credit expansion which includes first, loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to banks, trust and mortgage companies at 3 per cent. for up to six months, provided these funds are to be relent to industry at not to exceed 5 per cent.; second, reduction of the Corporation's interest rates to 4 from 4½ per cent. on long-term loans to banks and related financial institutions, including those outstanding; and third, permission to industries to cooperate through local mortgage companies to receive loans from the R. F. C. on sound but slow collateral on which commercial banks can not advance funds.

On the other hand, there is no evidence that the Administration is moved by the unanimous demand for monetary inflation. On the contrary, the inauguration of one phase of its new credit expansion plan indicates that Mr. Roosevelt is not yet ready to avail himself of the powers put at his disposal by the Thomas measure, despite the dramatic appeal of the cotton growers of the South for relief in this form.

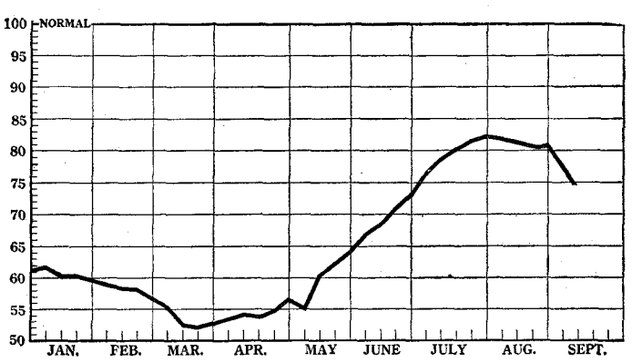
The truth is that conditions, even after ten weeks of hesitancy and recession, are so far better than they were at the beginning of the New Deal that, five months ago, they would have been proclaimed as evidence of the nation's sure recovery.

Guarding Exchange Prices

Even the flight from the dollar, disclosed by the recent remarks of Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, as Chairman of the United Kingdom delegation before the British Commonwealth Relations Conference in Toronto, has failed to create excitement in the White House. The Viscount complained of the "flood of unwanted money" that was finding its way into British banks, the bulk of it from the United States. He estimated the sum at close to $2,000,000,000, and complained that, as yet, the nation had found no way to get rid of it. Washington, on the other hand, estimates the amount of money which has departed these shores, chiefly in the form of commercial settlements not yet repatriated, at between one-half and a billion dollars, and, in the words of a spokesman for the White House, it is making no effort to bring these funds back "because exchange prices on the dollar would mount rapidly if this outgo were stopped."

Such current statistics on the condition of business as are available at this time in the month, justify the confidence which the Administration continues to maintain in the face of demands for relief. August department stores sales, for example, were 16 per cent. above those of last year and 5.5 per cent., after allowance for seasonal variation, better than those of the preceding month.

The railroads, too, continue to show progress.



THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to date

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Education for Business

There are three choices ahead for civilization, in the opinion of one of our great educators—the preservation of the old individualism with its profit motive, government ownership and control, or private enterprise based on the ideal of public service. Now Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven, president of the University of Michigan, has some ideas about bringing the third choice into flower. He lays down a set of ten principles which really give business a sort of educational function. Of course, remarks J. A. Livingston, in the New York *Daily Investment News*, these come from a professional educator, and yet; "there is contained in them the serious thought of a pragmatist, a man who realizes what is necessary and attempts to formulate a program to deal practically with the necessities of modern economic and political life."

At any rate, here is Dr. Ruthven's program as outlined in the New York paper:

"1. Every business should recognize that it is an institution of society, with responsibilities to the general public and employees as well as to stockholders and customers.

"2. In every business attention should be given to social and human objectives to improve health, build morale, stabilize emotions and equip workers for participation in community life as good American citizens.

"3. In every business there should be a sincere effort to provide a sympathetic and friendly environment in which pride of achievement and contentment in deeds may develop as a characteristic of a trained mind and body.

"4. Emphasis should be placed on discipline, which comes through (a) doing supremely well necessary and worth-while tasks, (b) respecting law, (c) observing rights of others, (d) appreciating the value of methodical procedure.

"5. In every business the aim should be to familiarize employees with a wide range of occupations, so that ultimately, through competent personnel distribution, workers will be planted in positions which fit their temperaments and capabilities.

"6. An educational division should be a part of all large business organizations, and the teachers should be trained in the essentials of psychiatry, psychology and the art of teaching.

"7. Business should be so planned that all workers are kept busy at worth-while tasks, and if units of the particular company range wide territorially, efforts should be made to transfer workers from one location to another if they are of a venturous inclination.

"8. The education program should embrace a wide curriculum, such as history, science, mathematics, languages, literature, music, arts and crafts, and also recreational activities.

"9. Individual training should be a counterpart of the classroom teaching.

"10. In every business efforts should be directed to protect the self-respect of the individual man. Doles in any form are objectionable."

The Purpose of Inflation

IN an article in the New York Herald Tribune of July 30, 1933, Neil Carothers, Professor of Economics and Director of the College of Business Administration of Lehigh University, stated:

"Almost the entire economic profession will subscribe to these fundamental truths:

"*First*—The depression is coming to an end, without inflation.

"*Second*—There is ample currency and credit, now available without inflation, to bring prices to a 'prosperity' level.

"*Third*—No depression in history has been ended by inflation.

"*Fourth*—There are no grounds for believing that inflation can end a depression.

"*Fifth*—Extensive inflation, in any country, has brought national misery.

"It is time for plain speaking. Inflation is not a desperate remedy for a desperate situation. On the contrary, it is an arbitrary and unnecessary interference with a recovery well begun. Its purpose is not to end depression, but to relieve certain groups of people of their obligations and to permit the Government to spend money recklessly without balancing its budget . . ."

★ ★ ★

September 30, 1933

The above doctrine will not be welcomed by those who believe in inflation. It is, however, a doctrine in which millions of old-fashioned Americans still believe.

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The Nation Spends Millions on Travel

American travelers last year spent about $446,000,000 in foreign countries. Foreign visitors to our country spent only $71,000,000. These figures are published by *The Financial Chronicle*, which warns its readers that all travelers can not be classified as tourists. Many combine business and pleasure; others engage in educational or professional activities. Simon-pure tourists comprised only about 40 per cent. of all our travelers. Nearly 43 per cent. are called abroad by family affairs; about 5 per cent. by education pursuits; about 6 per cent. by business or profession; while missionaries, government officials, and scientists make up less than 1 per cent. each.

In 1932, this authority assures us, American motorists spent approximately $145,000,000 in Canada alone; and total expenditures there by all American visitors rose to $183,000,000. Estimated expenditures of the 36,338 tourists who were attracted by the glamour of Mexico City, and some 11,000 who went to other points, rise to about $10,000,000. Border resorts like Tia Juana, Ensenada and Agua Caliente attracted no less than $26,000,000 from pleasure-loving Americans.

Despite the decrease in overseas travelers—9 per cent. fewer than in 1931—some 345,184 Americans sailed abroad. Figures reflect, however, "the marked tendency for travelers to seek the lower classes of steamship accommodations. Considering that travelers' expenditures abroad have fallen something like $375,000,000, from the peak year 1929, and the number of travelers only 9 per cent. fewer in 1932, *The Financial Chronicle* notes these marked changes in tourist habits: reduced fares, shorter trips, lower hotel and living expenses. Forty-three per cent. of Americans going abroad in 1932 went in tourist or third-class sections.

While France continues to dominate the transatlantic field in American tourism, it must be remembered that a large portion of the funds received by France from this country represent contributions of Americans permanently residing there. Other important United States tourist remittances are those to Soviet Russia, and the increasing attraction which the British West Indies, chiefly Bermuda, holds for Americans.

Speculative Stocks That Are Dangerous

Negative advice is often just as valuable as positive advice. The speculator and the investor might well profit from knowing what types of common stocks should be avoided. So a writer in *The Financial World* calls attention to certain classes of stocks that he thinks all but the astute trader should leave alone. This is all said with the realization, of course, that occasional profits are made in securities that, according to rules, should be left alone. Sometimes the "psychic bid" is a winner in Wall Street.

The first set of stocks characterized as dangerous are those having extremely thin markets. "Thin markets generally mean wide spreads between bid and asked prices, infrequent trades, or both." Such markets may be due to unsatisfactory distribution of new issues, or to small capitalization, or to concentration of a large percentage of outstanding shares in a few hands. In the two latter cases two dangers arise—"one is lack of sufficient speculative activity to provide a real market; the other is too much speculative activity." While stocks of companies with small capitalizations, or with a majority of shares closely held, can be pushed up rapidly, "they also have a distressing tendency to drop even more rapidly when least expected."

Stocks representing new promotions should also, as a rule, be avoided, "unless the investor's wealth is sufficiently large to justify the assumption of much greater than average risks."

There are the "repeal" stocks, which have been boomed so much on the market of late. According to the writer in *The Financial World*, "the entire field is highly speculative, even including the shares of growing concerns; new company promotions should generally be avoided."

Plenty of stocks without either earnings or prospects are often carried along on a bull market with profit to daring speculators. But the writer argues that "in view of the many speculative opportunities among stocks of companies which demonstrated real earning ability prior to the depression, limitation of commitments to stocks of the latter group would appear to be the wiser course of action."

A final suggestion is made that as a rule "reorganization stocks are not to be considered as especially attractive for speculative commitments, and the average investor or trader would do well to avoid stocks of companies which are faced with a certainty or a strong probability of reorganization."

The Egyptians Had Them

Those graphic charts used to indicate the chills and fever of modern finance have been traced as far back as several thousand years before the Christian era. According to Eugene A. Skehan, speaking to the convention of the United States Building and Loan League in Chicago, the first effort to present facts graphically was the enumeration of the armies in Egyptian hieroglyphics. The use of a point with reference to a system of coordinates dates from a Greek geographer of the third century B. C., claims this statistician.

Boots! Boots! Boots!

The shoe bill for the United States Army for the coming year will be something more than a million dollars. Bids for some 320,000 pairs of service shoes were recently submitted by six manufacturers, *The Shoe and Leather Reporter* announces. The lower bids averaged $3.25 a pair. This is 10 cents per pair higher than previous prices for similar types.

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Women Intensify Their Fight for Peace

Women's war on war is being intensified during the weeks preceding the reconvening of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva on October 16. The recent regional conference of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, was devoted in part to mapping such a drive. Dr. Mary E. Woolley, United States delegate to Geneva, and president of Mt. Holyoke College, and Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, Geneva representative of the National Council for the Prevention of War, urged immediate action to rally public opinion in favor of the inclusion in the Draft Convention to come before the Conference the following minimum program:

1. Substantial reduction of existing armaments.

2. No rearmament.

3. Abolition of aggressive weapons within a definite period, with the immediate elimination of all bombing from the air, of air weapons in general, and of poison gas.

4. Limitation of expenditure to prevent rivalries in armaments.

5. Effective supervision of existing armaments and of arms manufacture and trade.

6. A permanent organization to carry out both the above provisions and the work begun by the Disarmament Conference.

In the interests of this proposed rallying of opinion, 3,000 meetings in the United States, the British Isles and France—1,000 in each country—have been planned for the pre-conference period. At each meeting resolutions will be adopted in support of the above six-point program. These will be cabled to Mrs. Morgan, who is returning to Geneva. She, in turn, will present them to Arthur Henderson, president of the Conference, at the reconvening.

At the Vassar meeting, Miss Katherine Devereux Blake told of the efforts of the league to obtain a Senatorial investigation of the private manufacture of arms—covering profits of the industry, lobby activities in Congress, and in disarmament conferences, contributions to political parties, stock ownership among public officials, and volume of sales to Japan, China, and the South American countries. Efforts in behalf of such an inquiry will be continued.

Indicating the nature of further peace activities, Mrs. Morgan advised the Women's International League to "watch the air-plane manufacturers," declaring that they were in the majority among those who protested against the proposed bill (urged by both President Hoover and President Roosevelt) to give the President power to lay an embargo on arms. Further, she asserted, it is necessary to carry on the fight for the abolition of military aircraft.

In answer to the question, "If we get into war, won't all treaties be scrapped?" Mrs. Morgan told the conference: "We must keep out of war. The disarmament treaty, if concluded, will not prevent war, but will give the world a period of stability in which to build a firmer foundation of peace."

Los Angeles Registers Her Ex-Convicts

Los Angeles, stung by recent criminal activities within her boundaries, is proceeding to aggressive action against gangsters, and the lawless element in general, in a way that captures national attention, and raises the question of similar action elsewhere.

The county supervisors have passed an ordinance requiring registration with the sheriff of all persons in unincorporated territory convicted of felonies within the past ten years. A new Los Angeles city ordinance requires similar registration with the police.

Crime Decreases

As a result, law-enforcement agencies are in a hum of activity. Already, according to a special report from the Los Angeles *Times*, crime has shown some decrease. The new ordinances are regarded as "the most effective step yet taken in the community's war on crime." Records reported disclose that between enactment of the registration law, on September 11, and the 20th of the month, 133 ex-convicts registered in the city proper, and thirty-nine in the county. By the end of the present month, according to the authorities, these figures will have been almost doubled.

District Attorney Buron Fitts, and Robert P. Stewart, chief deputy district attorney, who framed the legislation, and Chief of Police James Davis, one of its chief supporters, declare, however, that the very fact that dangerous ex-convicts will not register is the strength of the law.

"In the past," says Chief Davis, "after every major crime we have picked up many suspects with criminal records. In some of these cases we have been sure that we had in custody the guilty men, but we often lacked legal proof to convict. Under the new registration laws, each of these men can now be dealt with not for the crime suspected, but for failing to register. Every day during which there has been no registration since September 11 is a separate offense, punishable by a fine not to exceed $500, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or both."

The police department gangsters detail, *The Times* tells us, reports that Eastern gangsters are leaving the city, and that Los Angeles has been tagged in the underworld as "hot."

The Los Angeles registration plan has been greeted with general (but not universal) favor, and is frequently compared with European police registration provisions. The Washington *Post* is encouraged "to find cities and counties striving for more effective means of fighting organized crime."

The ordinance "has many possibilities of working against some ex-convicts who are now living honest lives," in the opinion of the Albany *Evening News*. But this journal concedes that "the State ought to keep track of those who have committed more than one crime, and are ready to commit others."

But it is in Los Angeles, center of the activity, that we find perhaps the highest praise for the plan. "These energetic steps against the lawless element," says *The Times*, "with any others that may be necessary, will receive the approval even of taxpayers, who have to foot the bill."

Europe's Mushroom Cities

St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Vienna—what glorious cities they were! See them now—Vienna saddened, Constantinople with a population of barely 750,000, St. Petersburg twice rechristened, and to-day a mere ghost of its former self. But meanwhile, see Gdynia, Magnitogorsk, and Zlin—so new, all three, that Prof. S. D. Adshead of the University of London, declares their "amazing rise" one of the most significant of post-war developments.

An Optimistic Creation

In the London *Evening Standard*, he writes enthusiastically of "Gdynia—the optimistic creation of Polish nationalism, mistrustful of the 'Free City' of Danzig; Magnitogorsk, one of the first-fruits of the Five-Year Plan, which aims at industrializing agricultural Russia; Zlin, that throbbing hive of industry which has sprung up like a mushroom in the folds of an obscure Czecho-Slovakian valley."

In sharp contrast to all this upstart novelty, one ancient capital, Rome, is becoming more visibly ancient than ever, and Norman Hillson comments in the London *Daily Telegraph*, "Mussolini has transformed the city of the Cæsars into the finest architectural museum in the world.

"He has made great changes, sweeping away acres of slums and laying bare the original Roman city. He has driven the huge and imposing Imperial Way from his own palace at the end of the Corso to the beginning of the Appian Way, near the Arch of Constantine. The malicious say that in order to give complete harmony to this new road, it was necessary to 'manufacture ruins.' But if ruins were 'manufactured,' it must be confessed that they are uncommonly good ruins."

At the same time, even Rome has its mushroom growths, and Mussolini "has bestowed upon the struggling city of the Seven Hills the appearance of a modern metropolis."

Minting Coins for Europe

Wanting 16,000,000 dinars coined, and 5,500,000 half-dinars, Jugo-Slavia placed an order with London's Royal Mint the other day, quite as a matter of course. According to Sir Robert Johnson, Deputy Master and controller, the Royal Mint has the making of the coinage of all Europe with the exception of France and Germany, and *Tit-Bits* (London), informs us that it "can turn out 1,000,000 coins a day."

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Tit for Tat.—SHE—"You certainly do keep your car nice and clean."

HE—"It's an even deal—my car keeps me clean, too."—*Boston Transcript.*

Solomon Said It First.—"Anything new in the paper to-day, George?"

"No, my dear—just the same old things, only happening to different people."—*Answers (London).*

Oh, Promise Me and the Fans.—"What now?"

"The radio marriage."

"A National hook-up, eh?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Keep the Dirt Rolling.—TESS—"You can't believe everything you hear."

BESS—"No; but you can repeat it."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

Galloping Consumption. — "So your wife has gone to Palm Beach for her health. What did she have?"

"Eight hundred dollars her father gave her."—*Boston Transcript.*

Feared the Worst.—"He said you were what?"

"Laconic."

"What does that mean?"

"Dunno. But I gave him one on the nose to be on the safe side."—*Gazzettino Illustrato.*

End of a Perfect Day.—"I never take my trouble home with me from the office."

"I don't have to either; mine's also usually there at home waiting for me."—*Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Waste Not Want Not.—"Did ye hear about Sandy McCulloch findin' a box of corn plasters?"

"No, did he?"

"Yes—so he went and bought a pair of tight shoes."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Revised Version.—

Man can live without friends,
He can live without books,
But civilized man can not
Live without crooks.
—*Florida Times-Union.*

All Explained.—His wife returned from the morning shopping expedition and called her husband into the room from the garden.

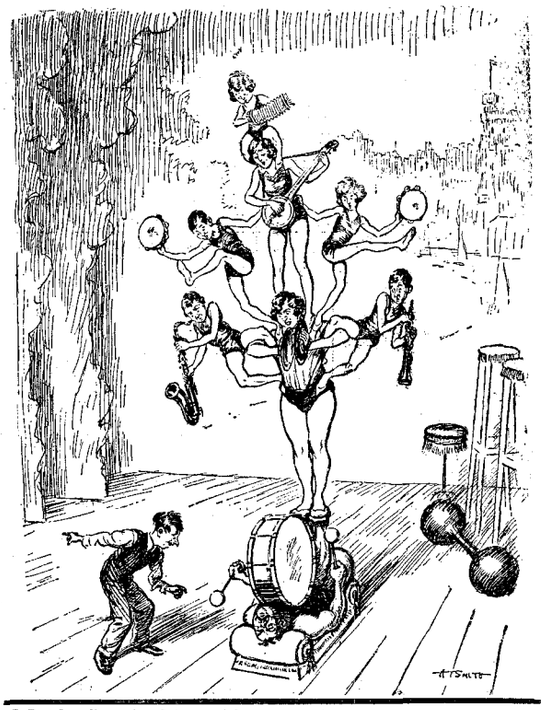
"Frederick," she said heavily, "when you came home last night you told me you had been to the Grand Hotel with Mr. Wilson. I've just met Mrs. Wilson, and she said you were both at the Trocadero. Why did you lie to me?"

Hubby groaned.

"When I came home last night I couldn't say 'Trocadero.'"—*Answers (London).*

Birds Going Begging.—A country woman was walking along a city street when she was amazed to see a man take pigeon after pigeon out of a hamper, look at his watch and then project the birds into the air.

"Hey, mister," she cried, running up to him, "you might give me one for my little Johnny before you throw them all away."—*Weekly Telegraph.*



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CALL-BOY *(interrupting rehearsal):* "You're wanted urgent on the phone, sir."

No Time for Ornaments.—MANDY—"I's decided to leave mah husband."

HANNA—"How come? Is you beginnin' to economize?"—*Life.*

Nix on the Nude.—PEGGY—"I want to help you, dad. I shall get the dressmaker to teach me to cut out gowns."

DAD—"I don't want you to go that far, Peg, but you might cut out cigarettes and taxi bills." — *Boston Transcript.*

Privilege of Culture.—"Topsy," said the mistress to the maid, "just look at this table. Why, I can write my name in the dust."

"It must be wonderful," commented the colored maid. "Ah wishes Ah was educated."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

What Really Counts. — MRS. FITZWELL (socially inclined)—"My dear, I've picked out a husband for you."

DAUGHTER—"Very well, but I tell you emphatically that when it comes to buying the wedding dress I'll select the material myself."—*Seaside Herald.*

Rolling-Pin?—"Just think, while I was out with some fellows the other night, a burglar broke into our house."

"Did he get anything?"

"I'll say he did—my wife thought it was me coming home."—*Ohio Motorist.*

Big Poultry and Egg Man.—"We have an idea," observes a cynic, "that the owner of young chickens quits counting them when he has 3,000."

No doubt. Solomon stopped a long time before that.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

Synthetic Pair.—FIRST GIRL (on bathing beach)—"Marge ought not to go in alone. She was nearly drowned yesterday and Jack had to use artificial respiration."

SECOND GIRL—"You mean Marge had to use artificial drowning."—*London Opinion.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Stork Slips Over a Swift One.—Houston Baby Born at Iowa County Fair.—*Houston paper.*

Referred to Science Editor.—McDonald, given a blood transfusion, is the father of four children.—*Raleigh paper.*

Kansas Whoopee.—Some violent guest struck the home of R. H. G——, to demolish some outhouses, bruise and lascerate cows and horses and do damage estimated at $500.—*Wichita paper.*

Prefers to Raise It Himself.—Being constantly in the spotlight has proved irksome to Adolf Hitler, who has given orders that he does not wish "speaking choirs" of well-wishers roaring "Hell!" all day long at his country home.—*New York paper.*

Change Scarce as Usual.—Alimony was quiet with no further change.—*Pittsburg paper.*

Don't Catch Cold.—Valhalla Cemetery, warm, dry soil. Ask if your grave is dry.—*Los Angeles paper.*

Add Marvels of the Air.—Radio operators on air-liners flying at high altitudes sometimes pick up passengers which emanate from points thousands of miles away.—*Chicago aviation monthly.*

Try Poison Gas.—I have no hesitancy in saying that the money trust constitutes a social leech and as such has a stranglehold. We must root it out, lock, stock and barrel.—*Royal Oak (Mich.) paper.*

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

affection; love.—"F. W. K.," Syracuse, N. Y.—According to the dictionary: "*Affection* is kindly feeling, deep, tender, and constant, going out to some person or object, being less fervent and ardent than *love*, whether applied to persons or things. *Love* is an intense and absorbing emotion, drawing one toward a person or object and causing one to appreciate, delight in, and crave the presence or possession of the person or object loved, and to desire to please and benefit the person, or to advance the cause, truth, or other object of affection; it is the yearning or outgoing of soul toward something that is regarded as excellent, beautiful or desirable; *love* may be briefly defined as strong and absorbing *affection* for and *attraction* toward a person or object. Love may denote the sublimest and holiest spiritual *affection* as when we are taught that 'God is *love*.' Charity has so far swung aside from this original meaning that probably it never can be recalled. The Revised Version uses *love* in place of *charity* in 1 Cor. xiii, and elsewhere. *Love* is more intense, absorbing, and tender than *friendship*, more intense, impulsive, and perhaps passionate than *affection;* we speak of fervent *love*, but of deep or tender *affection*, or of close, firm, strong *friendship*. *Love* is used specifically for personal *affection* between the sexes in the highest sense, the *love* that normally leads to marriage, and subsists throughout all happy wedded life. *Love* can never properly denote mere animal passion, which is expressed by such words as appetite, desire, lust. One may properly be said to have *love* for animals, for inanimate objects, or for abstract qualities that enlist the affections, as we speak of *love* for a horse or a dog, for mountains, woods, ocean, or of *love* of nature, and *love* of virtue. *Love* of articles of food is better expressed as liking, as *love*, in its full sense, expresses something spiritual and reciprocal, such as can have no place in connection with objects that minister merely to the senses."

rail; rayle.—"G. V. F.," Yonkers, N. Y.—The word *rail*, which is found in the Massachusetts Law of 1634 as *rayle*, designated, from the year 700 to 1300, a garment, dress, mantle, or cloak. From 1400 to 1700, it designated a neckerchief, or a piece of linen or other woven goods, worn by women around the neck. From 1800, in Scotland, the term was used for a woman's gown.

The following is a list of spellings used—*rail, raill, rayle, rayll, rale, raile, reile, reille*. In the Law referred to, the prohibition was to the wearing of any garment that had open work, or was embroidered or decorated with bands, and to the wearing of embroidered or decorated neckerchiefs.

BREAKING INTO SOCIETY

MRS. BLAIR PHONED. WANTS US OVER FOR BRIDGE, TONIGHT
SO WE'RE BREAKING INTO SOCIETY! WELL, I'M NOT GOING. BLAIRS ARE SNOBS. ONLY ASK US WHEN SOMEONE ELSE BACKS OUT
I KNOW...BUT WE GET SO FEW INVITATIONS. I'M LONESOME. DO LET'S GO
NO! ANOTHER REASON IS I'M TOO TIRED. SAY, HAVE I TIME FOR A BATH BEFORE DINNER?
YES, AND THERE'S SOME NEW TOILET SOAP— LIFEBUOY. THE GROCER SAYS IT'S SO REFRESHING
TO HERSELF—
I DAREN'T TELL HIM HE NEEDS TO USE LIFEBUOY. HE'D BE SO HURT IF HE KNEW HE OFFENDED WITH "B.O."
LIFEBUOY'S GREAT! GRAND LATHER. FEEL SO CLEAN AND PEPPED UP... YOU REALLY WANT TO GO TO BLAIRS', HONEY? O.K.
LATE THAT NIGHT—
NOBODY COULD HAVE BEEN MORE PLEASANT THAN THE BLAIRS WERE TONIGHT. I'M PLAYING GOLF WITH HIM SATURDAY
WHAT THE BLAIRS THOUGHT—
THEY'RE A NICE COUPLE. LET'S HAVE THEM OVER OFTEN. BUT I THOUGHT YOU SAID HE WAS... CARELESS ABOUT "B.O."
SO HE WAS. BUT HE MUST BE USING LIFEBUOY NOW. I'M SO GLAD. I'VE ALWAYS LIKED HER AND NOW WE CAN BE REALLY NEIGHBORLY
NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

NO WONDER women everywhere are enthusiastic over Lifebuoy! For they not only find that Lifebuoy baths protect daintiness—prevent embarrassing "B.O." (*body odor*)—but that Lifebuoy is marvelous for the complexion, too.

Its lather is bland and soothing—yet it gives the thorough, *pore-deep* cleansing essential to complexion beauty. It gently washes away clogged impurities; freshens dull, cloudy skins.

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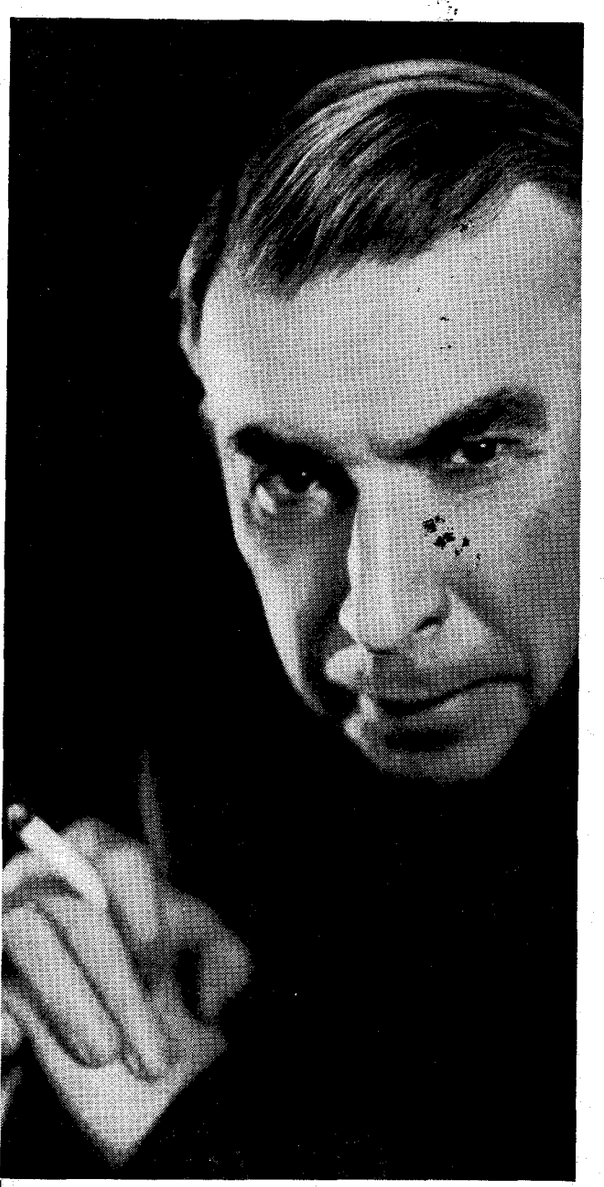

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